

BENI HASSAN

Art and Daily Life in an Egyptian Province



Naguib Kanawati and Alexandra Woods

Preface by
Zahi Hawass

L-37-193

دار الكتب والوثائق
رقم التوثيق: 2010: 55
391 / 391
مكتبة دار الكتب والوثائق

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Zahi Hawass**

Alexandra Woods
Zahi Hawass

With photographic contributions by Effy Alexakis
and drawings by Sameh Shafik, Naguib Victor and Mary Hartley

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17(3-241)
First English Edition 2010

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Front Cover: Foreigners in the tomb of Khnumhotep II

Title Page: Detail of the foreigners in the tomb of Khnumhotep II

Back Cover: Detail of the care of oryx in the nome in the tomb of Khnumhotep II

Dar al Kuttub Registration No.: 24436 / 2009

I.S.B.N.: 978-977-479-792-8

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*For Professor Dr. Zahi Hawass,
whose support and encouragment through
the years are gratefully acknowledged*

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PREFACE

The tombs of Beni Hassan are among the most important Middle Kingdom tombs in Egypt. In 1968, when I was inspector at Tuna el-Gebel, I frequently visited the site. I also enjoyed visiting the tombs at Deir el-Bersha.

The wall scenes in these tombs are amazing; they depict scenes of warfare that lead some scholars to theorize that the events portrayed on the walls occurred during the troubled time of the First Intermediate Period. However, these scenes are part of the tomb's decorative program, and can be found elsewhere in other ancient Egyptian tombs. The same type of scenes, for example, were identified during the work of the SCA at the site of Abusir near the causeway of Sahure's pyramid.

One of the most popular scenes at Beni Hassan amongst scholars and the public is the scene from a 12th Dynasty tomb depicting 37 Asiatics arriving in Egypt. Their clothes, hair, and beards are all depicted in the Syro-Palestinian style, indicate to us that they are, in fact, Asiatics. The leader of the group is called "Ibsha", and a few Biblical Studies scholars have tentatively associated him with the prophet Ibrahim.

This book, written by Naguib Kanawati and Alexandra Woods, is among few that explain and describe in detail the tombs at Beni Hassan. It is useful for scholars, tour guides, and students of Egyptology. In fact, this is the perfect book to bring with you when visiting these tombs. The text wonderfully describes the scenes on the walls and gives great and interesting interpretations of their functions. The book also offers references and comparable parallels, which are of great benefit to all.

I would like to thank both authors, Naguib Kanawati and Alexandra Woods, for publishing this interesting academic and informative book. Special thanks must go to Naguib Kanawati because he is a very prolific writer and scholar. I admire his hard work and urge him to continue on this path.

It brings me great joy to know that the Supreme Council of Antiquities Press is publishing this book, and hope that Kanawati intends on translating it into Arabic.

Zahi Hawass

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The end of the 19th Century and the first half of the 20th saw a significant amount of archaeological activity in Egypt. During this period various sites were excavated and recorded including those in the Memphite region as well as in Upper Egypt. Between 1893 and 1900 Percy E. Newberry along with other Egyptologists worked at Beni Hassan under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Although they were not the first archaeologists to excavate and record the site, Newberry's publication of the upper cemetery in four volumes provides detailed plans and sections of the tombs' architectural designs as well as the most complete facsimile drawings of the decorated tombs.¹ Newberry's record of Beni Hassan continues to serve the Egyptological community, even though the work was undertaken well over 100 years ago. In recent years scholars have re-excavated and re-recorded many tombs in Egypt using modern standards of archaeological investigation with the intention of recording minor details in the scenes and inscriptions that have been uncovered after extensive conservation of the monuments. With the revival of archaeological fieldwork in Egypt after the 1960's, the Old and New Kingdom periods have been the focus of many projects and studies, while the Middle Kingdom does not seem to have received the attention it deserves.

A survey of Middle Kingdom tomb decoration illustrates that the general style and scene content is similar to representations in Old Kingdom tombs, which may be due to the fact that the function of tomb decoration was to a large extent the same in both periods.² The purpose of Egyptian funerary art in a tomb complex is highly controversial. Many scholars have presented varying opinions and conclusions and the complexities of this issue are beyond the scope of the present monograph. Whether the scenes in a tomb commemorate the life of the tomb owner and his/her family, encapsulate the *cosmos* of an elite official,³ project the identity of the tomb owner in the afterlife or represent the tomb owner's desire to satisfy his/her need for sustenance in the hereafter, the depictions would seem to be based on the tomb owner's/artists life experience and observation of the world around them.⁴ As will be argued in Chapter 1, the training of Egyptian artists in the Middle Kingdom may have used the art of Old Kingdom temples and tombs as a basis for composition, which may also account for the artistic similarities. Certain provincial governors such as those at Beni Hassan include scenes in their tombs that reflect the daily life in the province as a whole, rather than simply focusing on activities the tomb owners undertook or supervised as a part of their administrative responsibilities, which is common in Old Kingdom tomb decoration. In this book, the different artistic themes depicted at Beni Hassan have been compared to contemporary tombs as well as those dating to the Old Kingdom in order to highlight the continuity of artistic traditions in the two periods. A study of Old Kingdom tomb decoration therefore is of particular relevance to understand the scenes represented in Middle Kingdom tombs.

¹ PM 4, 141-149; F. Junge, 'Beni Hassan', *LA* 1, 695-698; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* vols. 1-4, passim. For other records of the cemetery see Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 121-133; Garstang, *Burial Customs*, passim.

² Smith, *Art and Architecture*, 104; Robins, *Egyptian Art*, 102.

³ For a description of the term *cosmos* and its relevance to Beni Hassan see Kamrin, *Cosmos of Khnumhotep II*, 142-148.

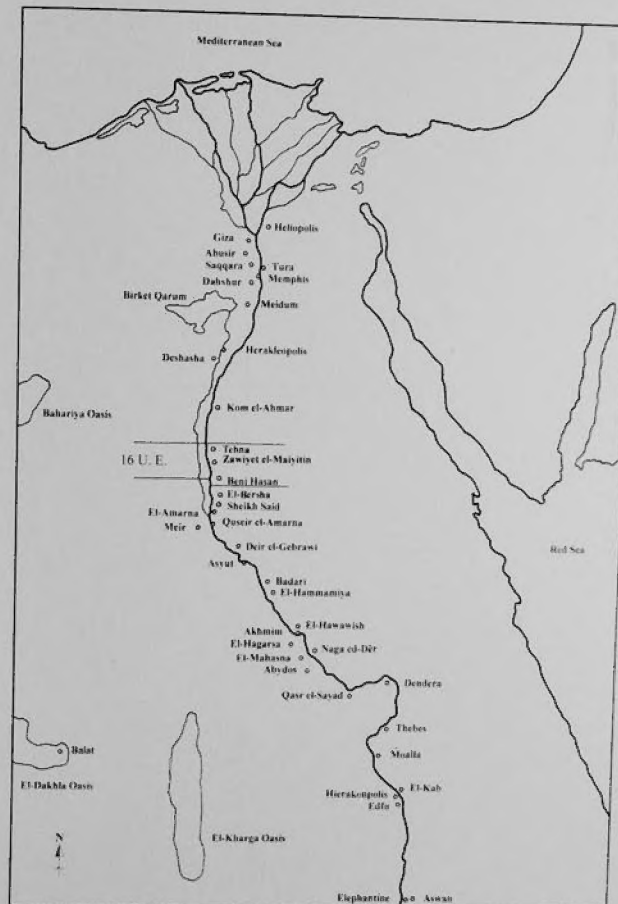
⁴ For a discussion on the purpose of Egyptian art see C. Aldred, 'Grabdekoration', *LA* 2, 856; Davis, *Canonical Tradition*, 199-201; Kanawati, *Tomb and Beyond*, 112-122; Hartwig, *Tomb Painting and Identity*, 40-50; Kamrin, *Cosmos of Khnumhotep II*, 139-168.

In an attempt to present the reader with an overview of the art and daily life in an Egyptian province during the Middle Kingdom, four of the best preserved tombs at Beni Hassan have been selected, with two tombs being chosen from the Eleventh Dynasty and two from the Twelfth Dynasty. Our main aim in this book is not to study the chronological development of artistic style in the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties at Beni Hassan but to gain an understanding of the life of the people in the province and identify the continuity of artistic traditions across different periods. With this aim in mind, we will consider the art, architecture and inscriptions in the selected tombs following the numbers given by Newberry, which are as follows: Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2), Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3), Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17). Naturally, not every artistic theme is depicted in each tomb and frequently some scenes are clearer and better preserved in one chapel than in another. As a result, certain scenes have been selected and photographed based on the present condition of the walls, with the aim of providing the reader with a sound overview of artistic themes in the four tombs at Beni Hassan. As none of the burial chambers were decorated, the shafts and burial chambers are not considered in this monograph.

This book is divided into three chapters, with the first providing an overview of the history and importance of Beni Hassan as well as highlighting the significant architectural features and artistic themes found in the tombs. The second chapter offers a general description of each of the four selected tombs including: the titles and family background of each tomb owner in addition to a short description of the architectural features and the tomb's decorative scheme. A number of figures are included to illustrate the relevant architectural features and general views of the various walls in each tomb. The final chapter examines individual artistic themes in the chapels at Beni Hassan and compares the scenes with contemporary tombs as well as those from earlier periods at various sites in Egypt. All the architectural plans and sections in addition to the line drawings have been redrawn from Newberry's publication. The photographic plates forming the second half of the book highlight the varied artistic themes included in the selected tombs.

We would like to express our sincerest gratitude to Professor. Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, for allowing us to photograph the extraordinary site of Beni Hassan as well as for including the book among the publications of the SCA. Special thanks are due to the Director General of Middle Egypt, Mr. Adel Hassan, and to Mr. Reda Agila, Inspector of Antiquities at El-Minya, for providing every assistance in facilitating our work on site. Finally, we would like to offer our thanks to the Director General of the Printeries of the SCA, Mrs. Amal Safwat el-Alfy, and her staff for the care invested in the publication of this work. We would also like to thank Ms. Efvy Alexakis for photographing the tombs in this study during May-June 2009. Dr. Sameh Shafik and Mrs. Mary Hartley carefully reproduced the intricate line drawings included in Chapters 1 and 2 (Figures 6-7, 9, 12 and 5, 8, 11, 14 respectively), while Mr. Naguib Victor was responsible for drawing figures 1 and 10 in Chapter 1 as well as the architectural plans and sections of the tombs in Chapter 2. Ms. Miral Lashien played an important role in the work on site, while Ms. Anna-Latifah Mourad, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Lois Little and Mr. Alan Little assisted in the editing and reading of the manuscript. Mr. Mourad and Mrs. Leonie Donovan were also responsible for the preparation of the final images and layout for publication. We thank each and every person for their significant contribution, which has enabled this project to reach a successful conclusion.

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Map of Egypt highlighting the 16th Upper Egyptian province – the Oryx-name

CHAPTER 1

THE HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE OF BENI HASSAN

Beni Hassan is situated on the east bank of the Nile, approximately 25 km south of the town of El-Minya and falls within the ancient boundaries of the 16th Upper Egyptian province – the Oryx-nome.¹ The region was bordered on the north by the 17th U.E. or Jackal-nome and to the south by the 15th U.E. or Hare-nome.² With excellent rock formation, the region possesses some of the best limestone in the country after Tura, which has led to large scale quarrying activities in different periods. As a result, the nearby Old Kingdom cemetery of Zawiyet el-Maiyitin has suffered massive destruction, but fortunately the tombs at Beni Hassan are well preserved by comparison. The cemetery of Zawiyet el-Maiyitin, in the northern part of the province, is also positioned on the east bank of the Nile and was utilized as a burial ground as early as the Pre-Dynastic Period. The site continued to be used during the Old Kingdom, particularly in the Sixth Dynasty.³ The eastern cliffs in the southern part of the nome also contain several cemeteries, dating from the Old Kingdom through to the Late Period.⁴

The tombs at Beni Hassan are cut in two ridges half-way up the mountain and command an impressive view across the river. The upper range shelters the great tombs of the nobles of the province, while the lower cemetery first came into use during the Old Kingdom with the construction of a series of chamber tombs and 'pit' tombs at the base of the cliffs.⁵ The Old Kingdom tombs seem to have been re-used in the Middle Kingdom, based on the discovery of later coffins and wooden models.⁶ The lower cemetery at Beni Hassan contains hundreds of shafts, each with a small chamber, which presumably belonged to the inhabitants of the region as well as officials and/or family members of the nobles buried in the upper cemetery.



Figure 1. Section of the site plan of Beni Hassan showing the upper and lower terraces
(After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 2)

¹ F. Junge, 'Beni Hassan', *Lf* 1, 695-698; *PM* 4, 141-163.

² Baines and Malek, *Atlas*, 14-15.

³ *PM* 4, 134-139; Garstang, *Burial Customs*, 15-18.

⁴ Garstang, *Burial Customs*, 26-27.

⁵ Garstang, *Burial Customs*, 15, 30-34, pls. 3-4.

⁶ Garstang, *Burial Customs*, 36-41, 42-43.

The upper terrace contains 39 rock-cut tombs, which lie in a north-south row and belong to elite officials serving in the Oryx-nome.⁷ Only 12 tombs are decorated with scenes and inscriptions and indicate that the tombs were built for officials holding a range of positions within the administration from 'great overlord of the Oryx-nome', 'overseer of the eastern desert', 'hereditary prince', 'count', 'overseer of the great army of the Oryx-nome' in addition to 'overseer of priests' of various regional deities. Of the 12 decorated tombs at Beni Hassan, 8 belong to governors of the Oryx-nome, who served during the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties.

For the purpose of this book, two tombs from each dynasty were selected to illustrate the features characteristic of the period. The 4 chosen tombs are extremely well preserved and are open to the public. Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17) belong to the Eleventh Dynasty, while Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) and Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) are dated by cartouches and their biographical inscriptions to the Twelfth Dynasty, the former to the reign of king Senwosret I and the latter to the reigns of kings Amenemhat II and Senwosret II.⁸



Figure 2. General view of the cemetery of Beni Hassan

⁷ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 2.

⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 8, 38.

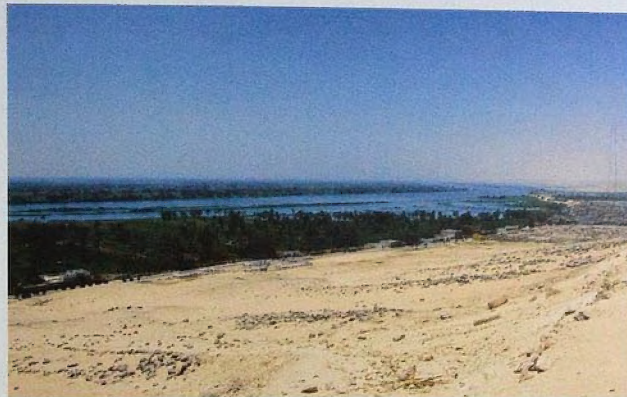


Figure 3. View of the Nile valley from the upper terrace of the cemetery



Figure 4. View of the upper terrace, looking south

As mentioned previously, all 39 tombs at Beni Hassan are excavated in a good stratum of white limestone and positioned on a continuous terrace overlooking a picturesque view of the winding river and rich green fields. The site as a burial ground was therefore carefully selected by the nobles of the Oryx-nome as an ideal eternal resting place. The rock-cut tombs at Beni Hassan remain among the most complete and important tombs of the Middle Kingdom and contain extensive biographical texts as well as a wealth of information in the wall scenes and inscriptions. The tombs provide an insight into the life and times of the province during the Middle Kingdom.

Although there is very little archaeological evidence for the settlements associated with the Oryx-nome, several tombs at Beni Hassan include inscriptions naming various towns in the region. As an example, the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) mentions the town of Menat-Khufu,¹⁰ however the exact location of the city is presently unknown.¹¹ Nevertheless, the Oryx-nome appears to have been one of the richest and most economically important provinces in Upper Egypt. In a modern study of land productivity undertaken by Egyptian authorities, the capability of the cultivated land has been divided into five classes, with number one being the most productive.¹² Applying these divisions to the known borders of the ancient Egyptian provinces, it becomes clear that Class 1 dominates the area between Akhmim and Dershasha (9 U.E. to 20 U.E.). Such Class 1 land is not recorded for any other province in Upper or Lower Egypt.¹³ Therefore, this region may have been the productive heartland of the country, and as a result, the richest Old Kingdom tombs in the south are found at sites such as Akhmim, Deir el-Gebrawi, Meir, Sheikh Saïd, Zawiyet el-Maiyûn, Kom el-Ahmar and Dershasha. Similarly, the largest and most extensively decorated Middle Kingdom tombs are found at Meir, El-Bersha and Beni Hassan (14 U.E. to 17 U.E.). The last site contains the burials of the elite officials of the Oryx-nome during the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties and it should be kept in mind that this province is located within the most valuable and fertile land in Egypt.

Position and Role of the Officials buried at Beni Hassan

Our knowledge of the provincial history of Egypt after the fall of the Old Kingdom, during the First Intermediate Period and leading into the early Middle Kingdom, is piecemeal at best.¹⁴ The fate of the Old Kingdom ruling families of many provinces is not clear, nor are the reasons why new families were appointed to govern certain regions and not in others. The burial ground for elite officials in the Oryx-nome was moved from Zawiyet el-Maiyûn in the Old Kingdom to Beni Hassan in the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom. The complete absence of common personal names in the two sites may well suggest a new family line of governors at Beni Hassan. The situation at Meir for instance appears to have been different, with Old Kingdom names continuing to be carried by Middle Kingdom officials.¹⁵ However, at Beni Hassan, Meir and other provincial centres, there seems to be a period of interruption when the local crown appointed governments may have lost control. With Egypt divided into two main camps, the Herakleopolitans and the Thebans, the survival of the provincial rulers depended on their established allegiances in the conflict.

Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, 58, pl. 25.

For suggestions on the town's location see D. Kessler, 'Menat-Khufu', *L'Afr.* 4, 41-42; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, 18-19; Baanes and Malek, *Atlas*, 14.

Fischer, *The Middle East*, 496ff, fig. 19, 6.

Kamassari, *Governmental Reforms*, 6-7, fig. 1.

For a general treatment of this period see B. Kemp, 'Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period c. 1686-1552 BC' in Trigger, Kemp, O'Connor and Lloyd, (eds.), *Ancient Egypt: A Sourcebook*, 71-132.

See the continuity of many names from the Old to the Middle Kingdoms at this site such as Wekht-hotep (Blackman, *Meir*, 6 vols., passim).

The Middle Kingdom rulers of the Oryx-nome were able to build large tombs that were fully decorated with an impressive repertoire of artistic themes, which clearly give an impression of grandeur as well as demonstrating their wealth and power. On the other hand, the display of the strength and/or achievements of their local army are unprecedented and may appear as a declaration of independence. The entire east walls in the tombs of Amenemhat I (Tomb No. 14), Baget III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17) are occupied by this theme and are placed in a prominent position immediately opposite the entrance doorway to the tombs.¹⁶ The east walls are divided into two sections: the upper shows many rows of wrestlers which, in such numbers, does not appear to depict wrestling as a sport, but most probably pertains to physical fitness for the soldiers as a part of their training. The lower section depicts military activities and includes the attack and siege of a fortress. The representation of these scenes gives the impression that the governors of the Oryx-nome commanded a well-sized army, which even included foreign recruits such as Nubians, Asiatics and perhaps Libyans.¹⁷



Figure 5. Foreigners in the Egyptian army at the tomb of the nomarch Khnumhotep I (Tomb No. 14). (After Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 47)

The exact location of the towns/fortresses being attacked is unknown as there are no inscriptions associated with each scene. The identity of the soldiers defending the fortresses is not clear, however it is likely that the events commemorate one of the conflicts mentioned in the biographies at Beni Hassan.¹⁸ Although the Oryx-nome is strategically positioned between the two main

¹⁶ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 14-16; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 5, 15. See also Khnumhotep I (Tomb No. 14) (Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 47).

¹⁷ On the organization of the military see R.G. Faulkner, 'Egyptian Military Organization', *J. Egyptol.* 32-42; H.G. Fischer, 'The Nubian Mercenaries of Gebelîn during the First Intermediate Period', *Akrota* (1961), 43-50.

¹⁸ See for example the autobiography of Amenemhat (Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, 25-26, pl. 81).



Figure 6. Attacking a fortress in the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)
(After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 15)

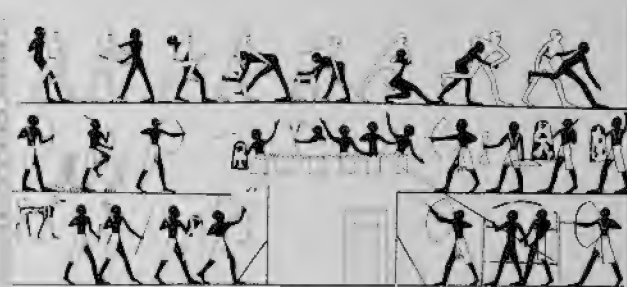


Figure 7. Attacking a fortress in the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)
(After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 14)

the powers of Herakleopolis and Thebes during the First Intermediate Period, it seems that the nobles of the Oryx-nome succeeded in remaining neutral for a period of time. With the rise of the Theban Mentuhotep II, the governor of the Oryx-nome Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) seems to have become an ally with the Thebans.¹⁹ This proved to be a skilful move, which not only kept Baqet III in their office following the Theban conquest late in the Eleventh Dynasty, but also enabled the province to retain its armed forces. The deliberate policy of the Eleventh Dynasty to restrict the provincial governors' power in order to bring the country under control is not apparent in the tombs at Beni Hassan, judging by the size of their tombs and the extensive decoration. This policy was however reversed by king Amenemhat I, founder of the Twelfth Dynasty, possibly in an attempt to gain the support of the different provinces following his usurpation of the throne from the Mentuhotep family. At the height of their power, the nobles of Beni Hassan played an important role in the events of the time. The nomarch and army chief Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) recorded a number of military expeditions beyond the borders of Egypt to the south.²⁰ Amenemhat

(Tomb No. 2) mentions one expedition where he accompanied king Senwosret I to the land of Kush. In a second expedition he joined king Amenemhat II while the latter was still a prince regent and was accompanied by four hundred men selected from his own army. Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) conducted a third expedition with the vizier and took with him six hundred men of the Oryx-nome. Amenemhat spoke of his own army, not that of the king or the country, showing the typical independence and power of the nomarchs at the time.

The biography of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) also provides an insight into the political situation during the early Twelfth Dynasty and describes the actions taken by king Amenemhat I.²¹ Speaking of the appointment of his maternal grandfather, Khnumhotep I (Tomb No. 14), as a nomarch, Khnumhotep II says: 'Amenemhat, may he be given life, stability and dominion like Re forever. He appointed him as hereditary prince, count, overseer of the Eastern Desert in Menat-Khufu. He established the southern boundary-stela and fixed the northern like heaven. He divided the great river along its middle; its eastern side of "the Horizon of Horus" was as far as the Eastern Desert. At the coming of his majesty he drove out wrongdoing, slining like Atum himself, he fixed that which he found ruined and that which a town had seized from its neighbour. He caused a city to know its boundary with a city, establishing their boundary-stelae like oxen, recognizing their waters according to that which was in the records and investigating according to that which was in ancient times, because he so greatly loved justice. Then he appointed him as hereditary prince, count, gracious of arm, great overlord of the Oryx-nome. He established the boundary-stelae; the southern on his boundary with the Hare-nome and the northern with the Jackal-nome. He divided the great river along its middle; its waters, its fields, its tamar, its sand its sand was as far as the western deserts'.

The passage from Khnumhotep II's (Tomb No. 3) biography is quoted at length because of the important information it provides for our understanding of the early Twelfth Dynasty. King Amenemhat I usurped the throne from the Mentuhotep family and in order to establish his claim and legitimacy to the throne of Egypt, a new literary genre in the form of instructive prophecies was introduced.²² The well known prophecy of Neferiti describes the major problems in the country prior to the accession of king Amenemhat I,²³ which states for example that the river bed is dry, the land is in turmoil, Asiatics roam the land and enemies are everywhere. Then it is claimed that a king by the name of Ameny (a short form for Amenemhat) will come to Egypt where order will return and chaos will be driven away. Such a literary genre presumably describes administrative and civil disorder that probably broke out periodically after the decline of the Old Kingdom. The biography of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) describes disputes over the boundaries of different provinces following the seizure of land.²⁴ The succession of a new line of kings during the early Twelfth Dynasty clearly faced some challenges and created controversy in governing specific regions,²⁵ but perhaps the situation was not as disastrous as the various instructions and prophecies suggest. Similar to other provinces of Upper Egypt, the officials buried at Beni Hassan continued to enjoy wealth and power until the reign of king Senwosret III.

¹⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 56-67, pls. 25-26. For translations see Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt*, 619-629; A.B. Lloyd, 'The Great Inscriptions of Khnumhotep II at Beni Hasan' in Lloyd (ed.) *Si*, 1-11; *Pharaonic Religions and Society in Honour of J. Gwyn Griffiths*, 21-36; G. Dantong, 'The Inscription of Khnumhotep II: A New Study', *Journal of Ancient Civilizations* 10 (1995), 54-63.

²⁰ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature* 1, 8-11.

²¹ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature* 1, 139-44; Possener, *Literature of the Twelfth Dynasty*, 21-60, 140-57.

²² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 63, pl. 16. Compare with the biographies in the tombs at El-Bersha (Willem's *Das El-Bersha*), 88-90.

²³ Redford, *Egypt, Canaan and Israel*, 71-82.

¹⁹ The chronology of the earliest tombs at Beni Hassan is debated in the literature. For proposed dating see various scholars see Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 5-7; Schenkel, *Frühmittelaltgyptische Studien*, 79-84; E. Brunner, *Chronos of Khnumhotep II*, 27-29, Table II.2; Brunner, *Ägyptischen Felsgräber bis zum Mittleren Reich*, 67-68. For comparison with the dating of the earlier tombs at El-Bersha see Willem's, *Das El-Bersha*, 84-88, 107-113.

²⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 25-26, pl. 8.

rier which there seems to be a general reduction in the size of tombs and extent of decoration. Several scholars have suggested that King Senwosret II aimed to restrict the powers of the local rulers after they gradually transformed themselves into local dynasties.⁵² The general reduction in provincial wealth and power in the latter part of the Twelfth Dynasty is also noticeable at Beni Hassan.



Figure 8. Pepi, negotiating the appointment of his maternal grandfather (Beni Hasan 1, pl. 30).

Foreign Influx to Egypt

During the Middle Kingdom, the Egyptian state played a significant role in the Near East and Africa, as well as being affected by neighbouring cultures. Egyptian material culture has in many locations in the Levant just as there is evidence of foreigners residing within Egypt. A gradual flow of foreigners into the country certainly affected different aspects of its art and industries and probably on the fabric of society. King Senwosret II, Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) depicted in his tomb 17 'Asiatic' soldiers led by the 'ruler of foreign land, Ibsia'.⁵³ The group of men and children as well as weapons, eye paint and musical instruments, which may have been for a visit or for trade, but rather as a long-term presence.

W. Hayes, 'The Middle Kingdom' in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, *The Middle Kingdom of Egypt*, the Middle Kingdom, in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312.

W. Hayes, 'The Middle Kingdom' in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, *The Middle Kingdom of Egypt*, the Middle Kingdom, in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, 'The Middle Kingdom' in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, *The Middle Kingdom of Egypt*, the Middle Kingdom, in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312.

W. Hayes, 'The Middle Kingdom' in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, *The Middle Kingdom of Egypt*, the Middle Kingdom, in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312.

W. Hayes, 'The Middle Kingdom' in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, *The Middle Kingdom of Egypt*, the Middle Kingdom, in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, 'The Middle Kingdom' in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312; W. Hayes, *The Middle Kingdom of Egypt*, the Middle Kingdom, in *Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, ed. E. Hornig, London, 1997, 311-312.

By the early Twelfth Dynasty, Egypt was already accustomed to the employment of foreigners in its army. The biography of Weni dating to the Old Kingdom states that he led an army on a number of occasions on behalf of Pepi I against the 'Siu' 'the sand dwellers', presumably in Syria/Palestine.⁵⁴ This army was formed of contingents from the different provinces of Upper and Lower Egypt as well as troops from the various regions of Nubia and Libya.⁵⁵ The recruitment of Nubians in the Egyptian army became even more common during the First Intermediate Period, particularly by the Thebans who had easier access to the south.⁵⁶ Weni was raising an army for 'His Majesty' king Pepi I and the Nubian soldiers were employed in the First Intermediate Period by one of the two 'Divisions/Kingdoms' of Egypt, mostly by the Thebans. By contrast, the scene showing Khnumhotep II receiving foreigners in the province represents a complete departure from past circumstances. On the one hand, we note that Asiatic soldiers are employed in the service of a provincial governor rather than the Egyptian state.⁵⁷ While on the other, the 'Siu' 'Asiatics', who were once enemies of Egypt, are now shown fighting alongside Egyptian troops.⁵⁸



Figure 9. The arrival of Asiatics in Egypt in the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) (After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 31)

⁵² Goedicke's argument that the war was in the north-east of the Delta seems questionable (H. Goedicke, 'The alleged military campaign in Southern Palestine in the reign of Pepi I', *BZP* 38 [1963], 187-197).

⁵³ See Sethe, *Ägypten* 1, 101-102; Liechfield, *Ancient Egyptian Literature* 1, 19.

⁵⁴ J. Vandier, 'Quelques siècles de soldats de la Première Période Intermédiaire', *Chronique d'Égypte* 17 [1942], 21-29; H.G. Fischer, 'The Nubian Mercenaries of Gebel during the First Intermediate Period', *Kino* 9 (1961), 44-80.

⁵⁵ Goedicke suggests that the group would have been under the control of the central government at Lisht (see H. Goedicke, 'Abi-Shaf's Representation at Beni Hasan', *JARCE* 21 (1984), 203-210).

⁵⁶ See for example register 5 on the east wall (south side) in the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 16.

Architecture and Art Characteristic of Beni Hassan

The number of tombs cut at Beni Hassan is surprisingly small in comparison with certain Old Kingdom provincial cemeteries. At El-Hawawish (9 U.E.) over 850 rock-cut tombs were cut into the mountain with the majority of these belonging to the Sixth Dynasty, although some date to the end of the Fifth and to the Eighth Dynasties.³⁵ Both the northern and southern cliffs at Deir el-Gebrwadi (12 U.E.) were utilized as burial grounds for officials during the Sixth Dynasty and contain 156 rock-cut tombs.³⁶ The cemetery of Meir (14 U.E.) provides the best evidence for comparison as the site was used in the second half of the Sixth Dynasty, possibly during the First Intermediate Period as well as in the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties.³⁷ The areas used in the Old Kingdom (Cemetery A, D and E) are certainly more crowded with tombs than those areas used in the Middle Kingdom period (Cemetery B and C). The relatively small number of tombs attested at Beni Hassan is also paralleled at El-Bersha, another important Middle Kingdom cemetery with a rather limited number of main tombs at the site, with additional shafts for retainers or family members of the elite officials.³⁸

Introduction

The rock-cut tombs at Beni Hassan are located on the eastern cliff with the entrances opening into the west walls of the chapels. The tombs are relatively simple in design and can be grouped into three main types:

Type 1: A plain façade leads to a chapel that is almost square in shape.³⁹ The mouths of several shafts are accessed from the floor of the chapel and there are no columns supporting the ceiling nor is a shrine dedicated to the tomb owner.

Type 2: A small forecourt with a plain façade leads to a rectangular shaped chapel, the longest wall of which runs perpendicular to the entrance wall.⁴⁰ One variant of this type includes a shrine located in the south wall of the tomb, as seen in the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15).⁴¹ The ceilings can be supported by one, two or even three rows of columns, which run in a parallel axis to the entrance wall.

Type 3: A large forecourt with an imposing portico supported by two columns leads to an almost square chapel.⁴² The tomb includes a shrine, which opens into the east wall immediately opposite the entrance, and contains a seated statue of the tomb owner. The tombs of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) and Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) each have two rows of two columns positioned perpendicular to the entrance wall that support a large architrave, thus dividing the chapel into three longitudinal segments with vaulted ceilings.⁴³ The ceilings illustrate intricate geometric ornamentation, which is not paralleled in the earlier tombs in the cemetery.

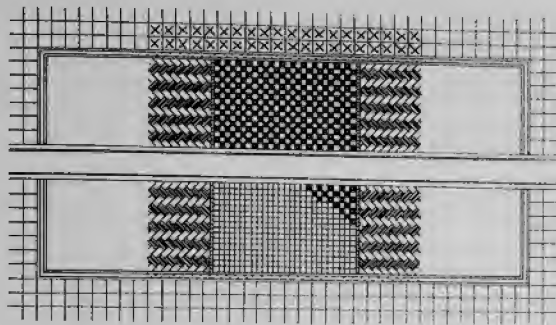


Figure 10. Ceiling decoration in the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2). (After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 6)

Artistic Style and Repertoire of Scenes

The decoration of the tombs of Beni Hassan is generally attractive and elaborate. The Eleventh Dynasty tombs of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29), Baqet II (Tomb No. 33) and Ramushemi (Tomb No. 27) feature prominently positioned false doors and focus on the offerings being brought to the tomb owners who are seated before offering tables.⁴⁴ Scenes of daily life are incorporated in the tomb's decorative scheme, however they are somewhat restricted to include scenes of organ-fishing and other marshland activities,⁴⁵ bull fighting,⁴⁶ animal husbandry⁴⁷ and hunting in the desert.⁴⁸ The tombs of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17) are of considerable size and the surface of the walls are extensively decorated with depictions of daily life in the provinces, which are discussed in detail in Chapter 3. The quality of the painting is of a high standard and on many occasions the artists illustrate their exceptional abilities in the rendering of the human figure such as in the depiction of the female acrobats or the varied positions of the wrestlers.

The imposing architectural appearance of the Twelfth Dynasty tombs of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) and Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3) as well as their ambitious decorative program places these two tombs in particular among the best examples known from the Middle Kingdom. The vaulted ceilings are decorated with beautiful geometrical patterns and the upper parts of the walls above the scenes show a colourful *kheker*-motif. While certain themes depicted in earlier tombs are continued, the style and quality of painting of scenes and hieroglyphs in these two Twelfth Dynasty tombs is far superior. The colourful details of the different birds, animals, hieroglyphs and the intricate motifs on the cloths of the foreign visitors are admirably rendered. Unlike the earlier tombs in the cemetery, the Twelfth Dynasty examples contain long biographical inscriptions

³⁵ *Excavations at Hawawish* 10, pls. 6-9, figs. 12-21.

³⁶ *Deir el-Gebrwadi* 1, pl. 1; Davies, *Deir el-Gebrwadi* 2, pl. 1.

³⁷ *Excavations at Meir* 1, pls. 147-258; D. Kessler, 'Meir', *LII* 2, 14-19.

³⁸ *Excavations at Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 2-3; Brovanskij et al., *Bersha* 1, 3-9; Willems, *Dans el-Bersha*, 1-10.

³⁹ For an overview see Shedd, *Die Felsgräber von Beni Hassan*, 16-22. See also Brunner, *Ägyptischen Denkmäler des Mittleren Reichs*, 66-70.

⁴⁰ Tomb Nos. 27, 29 and 33 in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 26, 29, 34.

⁴¹ Tomb Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18 and 21 in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 43; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 2, 22.

⁴² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 2.

⁴³ Tomb nos. 2 and 3 in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 4, 22.

⁴⁴ See sectional elevations C-D in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 4, 22.

⁴⁵ For an outline see Shedd, *Die Felsgräber von Beni Hassan*, 78-93.

⁴⁶ See for example Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 30, 36; Shedd, *Die Felsgräber von Beni Hassan*, figs. 15, 130. For a list of tombs including a false door see Shedd, *Die Felsgräber von Beni Hassan*, 66-68.

⁴⁷ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 29, 35.

⁴⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 31; Shedd, *Die Felsgräber von Beni Hassan*, fig. 12.

⁴⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 31-32.

⁵⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 35.

placed on the façade of the tomb or below the scenes and dado band on all four walls of the chapel, as found in the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3). The superior art and architectural design found in the Twelfth Dynasty tombs at Beni Hassan may be due to the generally more prosperous economic condition of the Egyptian state in this period or possibly also due to the experience and expertise gained by the artists and architects.

The importance of the scenes and inscriptions in the tombs at Beni Hassan is not only due to their artistic value, but also to the information each conveys about the daily life in the province.⁵¹ Egyptian officials usually recorded in their tomb scenes or inscriptions a selection of activities or events relevant to their own experience. Even in biographical texts, the authors seem to commemorate the individual role they played in the events, rather than presenting a complete description.⁵² In Old Kingdom tomb decoration, elite officials depicted activities they personally supervised, which frequently agree with the range of titles they possessed in the administration. This in turn created a somewhat restricted repertoire of scenes, with a particular focus on food production and workshops. The tombs at Beni Hassan represent invaluable records of the life of a province at this period and depict the tomb owner along with many members of his family, not only shown in ritual scenes such as seated before an offering table and receiving various items of food, but also actively engaging in various games and sports.⁵³ Male and female figures depicted playing different types of games, dancers and musicians are included as well as the punishment of defaulters and the activities of the different professions or crafts such as wine making or pottery manufacturing. Other activities represented in the tombs at Beni Hassan relate agricultural pursuits, animal husbandry, life in the marshlands, travelling by boat on the river, desert hunts, military activities and warfare, gardening and fruit picking. Certain themes are presented more than others and not all the themes listed above are found in every tomb at Beni Hassan. The arrangement and composition of the scenes in the tombs were presumably decided upon by each individual tomb owner, together with input from the artists responsible for the decoration, making each tomb unique and a reflection of the individual tomb owner's identity.

Training and Schools during the Middle Kingdom

With the collapse of the central administration at the end of the Old Kingdom, the fragmentation of the country into smaller regions and the relative political instability during the First Intermediate Period, at least in certain parts of Upper Egypt, the need for the training and preparation of administrative personnel was drastically reduced. When the country was reunified in the Eleventh Dynasty, the government did not possess the administrative apparatus at a national level that was central to reestablish order and power. In order to fulfil the need for an efficient bureaucracy, proper schooling was established to prepare an individual for an administrative career.⁵⁴ It was natural for the new government to turn to the region of the old capital Memphis for men who were capable of producing learning manuals for the young students, for such a region was the most likely to retain some of the old traditions.⁵⁵

The shortage in educated bureaucratic personnel may also have been paralleled by an absence of well-trained artists since, as we argued in an earlier work, the professions of scribes and painters in the Old Kingdom were related and required similar skills.⁵⁶ Although elite officials continued to build tombs during the First Intermediate Period, the unsettled political situation and possibly also the limited resources available to an official seem to have had an adverse effect on artistic style. There is a general decrease in the standard and quality of the art in terms of carved relief and also painting, at least when compared to the monuments and funerary equipment of the Old Kingdom. A study of Old Kingdom tomb decoration in the well-documented sites of Alkhim, Deir el-Gebrawi, Meir and Deshasha illustrates that these tombs were either decorated by artists trained in the capital of Egypt, Memphis, or were influenced by it, aware of the decoration in earlier tombs in the Memphite cemeteries.⁵⁷ By contrast, the artists working in the late Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period clearly demonstrated their originality and creativity both in the introduction of new themes and motifs as well as in the artistic style in relief carving or painting. Local characteristics and regional styles began to appear in the provinces, which have often been seen in a negative light in the literature. The absence of certain motifs, such as the papyrus boat in a spear-fishing scene or the poor rendering of the union of proportion, is often regarded as a mistake on the part of the artist⁵⁸ and accordingly labelled as 'provincial' and the product of artists with no skill or training.⁵⁹ An alternative interpretation is that the distance from the capital Memphis and the time that elapsed after the fall of the central Old Kingdom administration weakened the adherence to the earlier traditions established in royal and elite models and in turn allowed the artists decorating the scenes greater freedom of expression.

With the reunification of Egypt late in the Eleventh Dynasty and the introduction of schooling, some return to the Memphite artistic traditions may be observed. The authors of new textbooks for young scribes originated from Memphis or the Delta,⁶⁰ and the region was equally famous for its strong artistic traditions. Once the country was unified, it is conceivable that the young scribes/artists were able at least to visit the Memphite cemeteries, in addition to others in Upper Egypt, where they were able to use the art of the Old Kingdom temples and tombs as a basis for composition.⁶¹ The best evidence for the new artistic training established in the Eleventh Dynasty can be found on the stela of an artist named Iyset, who describes his skills in the following way: 'I know the secret of the hieroglyphs, the conducting of the offering ritual, every magic, I mastered; none thereof passing me by. Moreover I am a craftsman, excellent in every craft, pre-eminent on account of what he has known. I can render the step forward of the male statue, the steps of the female statue, the movement of the wings of dozens of birds, the posture of someone smiling a captive and the expression of his counterpart. I can also render the frontal

⁵¹ Kanawati and Woods, *Artists in the Old Kingdom*, 96-20.

⁵² For a discussion of this point see Harpur, *Discontinuity*, 21-31.

⁵³ For late Old Kingdom examples see the tombs at Assan, Meolla and Irt-Hagasa (Feld, *Grabber des Neuen Reiches*, 3 vols., passim; Vandier, *Mémoires*, Kanawati, *El-Hagasa*, 3 vols., passim).

⁵⁴ Vandier suggests that the rare instance where the papyrus boat is absent represents negligence on the part of the artist rather than a deliberate omission. Vandier, *Thèmes*, 4, 719. For mistakes and the incorrect use of colour see Smith, *HESOK*, 258, 332; Weeks, 'Art, Word, and the Egyptian World View in Weeks' text, *Egyptology and the Social Sciences*, 62-63.

⁵⁵ Fischer, *Doktor*, 75, n. 291; Smith, *HESOK*, 226-227.

⁵⁶ Smith, *HESOK*, 214-243, R. Freed, 'Egyptian Art' in Silverman (ed.), *Golden Egypt*, 218; D. Arndt, 'Agency in Old Kingdom Elite Tomb Programs: Tradition, Location and Variable Meanings in Funerary and Heir, reds) *Dokumente Grabanlagen im Alten Reich*, 272-273.

⁵⁷ Posener, *Littérature et politique*, 7.

⁵⁸ For examples where square grids have been applied to Old Kingdom temple and tomb reliefs, see Kanawati and Woods, *Artists in the Old Kingdom*, 38.

⁵⁹ For a discussion on the purpose of Egyptian art in relation to scenes of daily life see C. Ahred, *Gravestones*, 1, 12, 856; Davis, *Canonical Tradition*, 199-201; Kanawati, *Tomb and Beyond*, 112-122; Harpur, *Death Painting and Identity*, 49-50.

⁶⁰ Edelmann, *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, 1, 4-5.

⁶¹ See for example the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 2) where he is shown in the desert hunt and also a bird catching scene with birds with the traditional diow-shib as well as a chapel (Newberry, *Beni Hassan*, 1, pls. 30, 32-34).

⁶² Posener, *Littérature et politique*, 3-4.

⁶³ Posener, *Littérature et politique*, 6-7.

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tree of a sacrificial victim and the posture of the arm of a hippopotamus hunter and the arrival of a subject.⁶¹

Beni Hassan includes a unique representation of an artist being trained, which is positioned on the north wall of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15).⁶² Three activities take place in the scene and are as follows: to the right stands a man labelled as 'sculptor' using a chisel and a mallet to shape a wooden statue; the middle activity shows a painter holding a brush in one hand and a container with the colour in the other, painting the fine details of a second statue; whereas the two figures to the left are kneeling opposite each other with a board between them.⁶³ The man labelled as 'scribe' to the right of the board is shown to be painting a calf with a brush on the board while holding a colour container in his other hand. To the left, his counterpart is using a brush to paint a dog attacking a gazelle, which is a motif frequently represented in the tombs at Beni Hassan and indeed even in the Old Kingdom. Incidentally, such a depiction reminds us of the pride Irtysen felt for his ability to depict animals and the natural world with such incredible accuracy.⁶⁴



Figure 11. Artist's atelier and training in the tomb Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)
(After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 4)

The above scene seems to refer to an artist's training and is similar to the wooden board coated with a thin layer of plaster used as a master drawing for king Thutmose III⁶⁵ or the limestone ostraca used as possible painters' sketches or students' practice books dating to the New Kingdom.⁶⁶ Furthermore, the two men are of different sizes, the one to the right being appreciably bigger, perhaps representing a teacher and a student. Whether the size in this case is an indication of their relative status or age is uncertain, but it is interesting that the larger figure is labelled as scribe/painter and emphasises the close association of the scribal and painting professions. The motif of the animals as a theme for artist training may not be coincidental, since animals are prominently depicted in the tombs of Beni Hassan and possibly also considered to be extremely difficult to render accurately. Curiously, the motif the trainee artist is practising of a hunting dog

biting the neck of a gazelle with the victim lying on its back, does not appear in the desert hunt scene in the same tomb. Rather, a lion is depicted biting the muzzle of a gazelle that is lying in a similar position.⁶⁷ A dog attacking small desert ungulates is a motif frequently encountered in Old Kingdom tomb scenes,⁶⁸ which continued in the Middle Kingdom tombs at Meir, Thebes, and Beni Hassan.⁶⁹ In the latter site, it is present in the tombs of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) and Khety (Tomb No. 17),⁷⁰ which are near the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) in the upper terrace.⁷¹ Although the chronology of the Eleventh Dynasty governors of the Oryx-nome is uncertain, it may be possible that the motif the trainee artist is shown practising in the chapel of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) was copied from one of the earlier tombs at Beni Hassan.



Figure 12. Artists in training: The tomb of Nyankhpepy at Zawiyet el-Maiyitin
(After Varille, *Ni-ankh-Pepi*, pls. 10–11)

Despite the fact that a large portion of the evidence preserved from ancient Egypt is found in the magnificent works of art in temples and tombs, the representation of artists training is seldom found in Egyptian tomb scenes. One notable example is curiously encountered in the Sixth Dynasty tomb of Nyankhpepy at Zawiyet el-Maiyitin, a site located within the Oryx-nome to the north of Beni Hassan.⁷² The cemetery of Zawiyet el-Maiyitin was the burial ground for the elite officials serving in the province during the Old Kingdom and in this scene, two men sit on low stools on either side of a flat board. The figure on the left holds a brush in one hand and a colour container in the other and is painting an animal on the board. The figure on the right, which is mostly damaged, appears to be also holding a container in one hand and perhaps a brush in the other – although this detail is now missing.⁷³ As with the motif in the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15), the most likely interpretation of the scene is that one individual is training the other in

Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 4.

⁶¹ See for example Duell, *Meryneta* 1, pl. 25; Davies, *Prakhertep* 1, pl. 21; Kanawati, *Ten Cemetery* 8, pls. 13–14; Kanawati and Abder-Razik, *Meryneta and His Family* 1, pl. 46.

⁶² See for example the Middle Kingdom tombs of Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pls. 6, 8) and Wekhthep (B2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8), Djehutyankht at El-Ihersha (Willens, *Days of Burial*, pl. 46) as well as Inj-nel and Anckfoker at Thebes (Jaros-Deckert, *Asaf* 5, pl. 21; Davies, *Amegdon*, pl. 6).

⁶³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 14, 29.

⁶⁴ See the plan of the cemetery in figure 1 above after Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 2.

⁶⁵ PMF 4, 134–139.

⁶⁶ Varille, *Ni-ankh-Pepi*, pls. 10–11.

⁶⁷ M. Band, 'Le métier d'artiste', *Chronique d'Égypte* 25 (1938), 21–34; A. Badawy, 'The Stela of Irtysen', *Chronique d'Égypte* 36 (1961), 269–276.

⁶⁸ See register 5 in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 4.

⁶⁹ For a cluster-up of the scenes see Photos 130–131 in the *Photography* section. This scene has been studied by M. Lashin, 'Artists' Training in the Old and Middle Kingdoms', *GMA* (2010), forthcoming. We thank Ms. Lashin for making this information available.

⁷⁰ A. Badawy, 'The Stela of Irtysen', *Chronique d'Égypte* 36 (1961), 272.

⁷¹ Peck, *Egyptian Drawings*, 104 [32] (EA 560).

⁷² See for example, Peck, *Egyptian Drawings*, 77 [4], 82, [7–8], 103 [30], 115 [46], 164–165 [96–97].

that the subject matter at Zawiyet el-Maiyitin also focuses on animals and shows three registers of animals, presumably of different species.¹ The rare depiction of an animal in a tomb's decoration and the great similarity between the depictions at Zawiyet el-Maiyitin and Beni Hassan may well suggest that the artist responsible for the decoration of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) at Beni Hassan was aware of the Old Kingdom representation of the motif in the tomb of Nyankhpepy at Zawiyet el-Maiyitin.²

Officials buried in the upper terrace at Beni Hassan who administered the Oryx-nome were of elite of society. The scenes and inscriptions in their tombs provide a significant insight into the role the provincial administrators played during the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties. The scenes also illustrate the various professions and even the methods of entertainment practised by the inhabitants of the province. The following chapter will present an overview of the evidence from the four selected tombs that are the subject of this study, namely those of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2), Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3), Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17). I will outline the varied themes included in the decoration of these selected tombs and the different aspects of the daily life of the people residing in the province.

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF SELECTED TOMBS

1. THE TOMB OF AMENEMHAT (Tomb No. 2)

Tomb Owner

Although the tombs of Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II are not the largest on the cliff, they are the most elaborately decorated and provide significant information about the nature of provincial governorship in the Twelfth Dynasty. The two tombs are placed next to each other and exhibit similarities in architectural design and artistic composition, with that of Amenemhat being slightly larger in size.

Amenemhat held the titles of 'hereditary prince', 'count', 'sole companion', 'great overlord of the Oryx-nome', 'overseer of the great army of the Oryx-nome' and 'overseer of priests' (or Khnum, Lord of Her-wer) as well as many other religious offices.³ His biographical inscriptions emphasise his military achievements under king Senwosret I, when Amenemhat II was still the crown prince.⁴ The family background of Amenemhat is uncertain.⁵ Very little is known about his father, other than the fact that he held the offices of 'count' and 'overseer of the great army of the Oryx-nome'. Amenemhat's mother, Henu, was the daughter of a count and held just the one title of 'lady of the house'. His wife was named Hehpet and was also the daughter of a count and held a few religious positions in the cults of local deities. The honorary titles held by Amenemhat and other members of his household, as well as the date provided in his biographical inscription suggest he belonged to the main nobility of the Oryx-nome. However, neither his mother nor his wife show any direct link with the then ruling Khnumhotep family, although Amenemhat's own eldest son was called Khnumhotep and held the title of 'overseer of the army'.

In his biography, Amenemhat states he was appointed by king Senwosret I as 'great overlord of the Oryx-nome' and 'overseer of the great army of the Oryx-nome'⁶ and indicates that he took over the responsibility for the army from his aged father. As mentioned above, there is little information about Amenemhat's father, however the biography of Khnumhotep II may provide some important information. Khnumhotep II states that king Senwosret I appointed the eldest son of his grandfather Khnumhotep I, Nakht, to his inheritance at Menat-Khuti but not to the office of 'great overlord of the Oryx-nome', which Khnumhotep I occupied himself and then subsequently passed on to Amenemhat. Unfortunately the tomb of Khnumhotep I is rather poorly preserved, yet it may be possible to suggest that Amenemhat was a son by a lesser wife or a younger brother of Khnumhotep I.⁷

¹ See M. Lashin, 'Artists' Training in the Old and Middle Kingdoms', *GAM* (2010), forthcoming.

² In fact other similarities exist between the tomb of Nyankhpepy, although very fragmentary, and those at Beni Hassan, as for instance in the details and importance given to grape picking and wine manufacture. Variable, *Nyankhpepy*, pl. 15.

³ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, 11-13.

⁴ See Chapter 1 and Lepsius, *Denkmäler II*, 122; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, 23-27, pl. 8.

⁵ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, 13-14.

⁶ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 8. For a study of the family relationships in the province see Hasek, *Tombs*, 100-110.

⁷ By contrast, Newberry suggests that Amenemhat's father may have been Khety (Tomb No. 17), see Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, n^o 7.

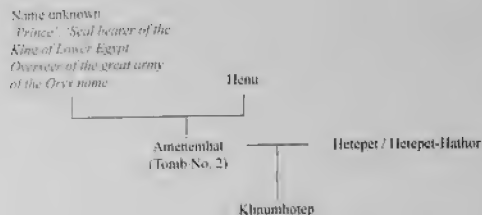
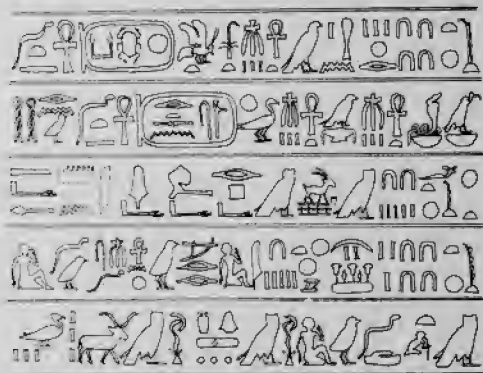


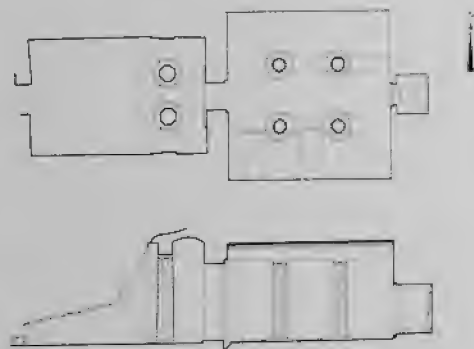
Figure 13. Family tree of Amenemhat

Amenemhat most probably cut and decorated his tomb before Khnumhotep II and states at the beginning of his biography that construction of his tomb took place in year 43 of the reign of king Senwosret I.¹⁰ Amenemhat may have continued to live under kings Amenemhat II and Senwosret II and, since Khnumhotep II was appointed by king Amenemhat II to the inheritance of Menat-Khufu upon the death of his father Nakht, it would seem that Amenemhat may have held office alongside Khnumhotep II in the province.

Figure 14. A section of Amenemhat's biography dating the construction of his tomb (After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, pl. 8)

Architectural Features

The façade of the tomb is extremely imposing and an open court, measuring 10.20m. long x 8.30m. wide, was cut in front of the tomb, which leads to a pillared portico.¹¹ The roof of the portico is supported by two octagonal pillars placed on large circular bases that are surmounted by a square abacus and carry an architrave. The ceiling of the portico has a segmental barrel form, with its arch springing from the architrave to the façade wall.¹² The portico measures 8.50m. wide x 2.13m. deep x 7.00m. at its highest point. The entrance doorway, measuring 1.82m. wide, is positioned in the centre of the façade wall, which leads to the chapel. The lintel, jambs and thicknesses of this door are inscribed in incised relief and feature the biography of Amenemhat. The chapel is formed of a main room and a shrine carved into the mountain. The main room is almost exactly square with each wall measuring approximately 11.58m. The roof is supported by two rows of two columns each, which divide the main room into three aisles of nearly equal width and run perpendicular to the entrance wall. The columns support a plain architrave and the shafts of the 16-sided columns rest on circular bases. The roof consists of three barrel vaults, 6.60m. at their highest point, and give the room a sense of depth.¹³ A door, 1.30m. wide, opens into the east wall of the main room and gives access to a small shrine, 2.70m. wide x 2.12m. deep x 3.04m. high. The shrine contains a large seated statue of the tomb owner, flanked by two smaller standing figures and all cut into the native rock, which are now badly damaged.

Figure 15. Plan and section of Amenemhat's tomb (After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, pl. 4)

Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, 20, pl. 4. The architectural drawings published by Newberry have proven to be reliable, however all measurements were checked and slight variations to the measurements are provided in the descriptions throughout the chapter.

¹¹ See the longitudinal Section A-B in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, pl. 4.

¹² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, pls. 7-9.

¹³ See the sectional elevation C-D in Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, pl. 4.

Decorative Program

The lintel, jambs and thicknesses of the entrance to the main room are painted light red and splashed with black, dark red and green paint to imitate red granite. The inscriptions on the lintel and jambs give the name and titles of Amenemhat, while those on the thicknesses record his biography.¹¹ All the inscriptions are executed in good incised relief with the hieroglyphic signs coloured green. The scenes and accompanying inscriptions in the chapel are in paint over a thin layer of gypsum plaster.

Each of the three segmental vaults forming the ceiling of the main room are beautifully decorated with a repetitive geometrical pattern, formed of small red and yellow squares containing either black or blue quatrefoils (See figure 10 in Chapter 1). A wooden beam is painted as if running longitudinally down the centre of each vault and coloured yellow with wood grain detail in red paint.¹² The top part of each wall is decorated with a colourful *klucker*-motif, while the scenes are framed by a banded frieze. The corners between the walls are decorated with an ovoid-chain border and a dado band is included below the wall scenes.¹³ The style of painting varies on the different walls, with the best quality being on the south wall showing the offering table scenes of the tomb owner and his wife. Both figures and hieroglyphs on the south wall are painted with excellent attention to detail, while the decoration on the remaining walls is less carefully executed.

West Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 30-31, pls. 11-12

The scenes on the west wall are divided into registers, which are interrupted by the opening of the entrance doorway in the centre.

Below the south of the entrance, below a line of text giving the titles and name of Amenemhat, are eight registers containing the following themes:¹⁴ 1) Vintage scene: Gathering grapes, treading, pressing and recording the harvest. 2) Vintage scene: Filling wine jars under the supervision of a scribe; grazing goats. 3-4) Fishing with a dragnet; fowling with a clapnet; gutting fish, all of which are viewed by the tomb owner and his wife from a papyrus boat. 5) Handling and preparing meat and vegetables, meat, bread and beer. 6) Attendants carrying various personal items such as chests of linen and mirrors (left); bread making (right). 7) Musicians (left); beer making (right). 8) Musicians (left); animals fording a stream (right). The centre of the wall is occupied by a false door, dividing registers 6 to 8 into two parts and extending below the dado. The door is brightly painted with the leaves of the cavetto cornice alternating light blue, yellow, light green and red. The inscriptions feature the offering formulae to the king, Osiris and Anubis, and the panel represents the tomb owner and his wife seated opposite each other before an offering table laden with leaves of bread.

To the north of the entrance, below a line of text giving the invocation offering formula, the wall is divided into seven registers depicting the following themes: 1) Crafts and industries: Manufacturing of flint knives and sandal makers. 2) Crafts and industries: Manufacturing of bows, arrows, baskets, stone vessels and wooden furniture. 3) Crafts and industries: Goldsmiths including smelting and weighing the raw metal under the supervision of an overseer and a scribe.

4) Crafts and industries: Pottery making using a low wheel and stacking the items for firing in a kiln. 5) Gardening: fullers. 6) Agricultural pursuits: Harvesting flax and barley; threshing grain. 7) Agricultural pursuits: Ploughing; preparation of land; sowing seeds.

North Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 31-32, pl. 13

Beneath a line of text identifying the name and titles of Amenemhat, the wall is divided into six registers; the top two of which extend the full length of the wall. The activities in the lower four registers are viewed by the tomb owner who occupies the right section of the wall. The depicted activities are as follows: 1) Desert hunt using bows and arrows and hunting dogs within an enclosed/fenced area. 2) Transportation of a statue of the tomb owner in a shrine, accompanied by priests, musicians, dancers and men carrying funerary objects. 3-5) Officials and retainers of the tomb owner bringing food items, live animals and birds to be viewed by Amenemhat. 6) Divided into two sub-registers: Granaries, donkeys, goats, and rendering of accounts before seated scribes. A large figure of Amenemhat is shown to the right of the wall and is accompanied by five attendants and two dogs.

East Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 32-33, pls. 14-16

Below a line of text giving the name and titles of Amenemhat and an invocation offering formula the wall is divided into six registers. The scenes are interrupted by the entrance doorway to the shrine, but the same themes continue on both sides of the door. The themes are: 1-3) 59 pairs of men wrestling. 4-5) Military activities: Attacking a fortress and soldiers fighting. 6) Pilgrimage voyage: Features the two cult centres of Osiris. On the North side two sailing ships tow a funerary boat carrying a coffin under a canopy to Abydos; on the South side two ships with their sails down tow a boat carrying women to Busiris.

South Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 33-34, pls. 17-18

The wall surface is divided into two sections with the left and largest section belonging to Amenemhat, while the right section belongs to his wife, Hetepet. The two sections are similarly arranged; Amenemhat and Hetepet are seated at offering tables laden with leaves of bread and with items of food and drink on top and at the other side of the table. In each scene the upper part of the wall is occupied by inscriptions identifying the seated person as well as by an offering list, with that of Amenemhat being much more extensive. The wall surface opposite each figure is divided into six registers: 1-2) Priests performing ceremonies. 3-5) Offering bearers bringing items of food and drink and leading live animals. 6) Slaughtering of animals.

Shrine – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 34-37, pls. 19-20

The scenes and inscriptions in the shrine are poorly preserved, however the ceiling is decorated with the same highly elaborate patterns as in the main chapel, but in smaller dimensions. The east wall is occupied by a large seated statue of Amenemhat and is flanked by two smaller standing figures of his wife and his mother, all of which are badly damaged. The north and south walls are similarly decorated with offering tables and an offering list. The walls contain four registers with themes as follows: 1) Priests performing ceremonies. 2-4) Offering bearers.

¹¹ Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 121-22; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 23-29, pls. 7-9.

¹² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 20, 29-30, pl. 6.

¹³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 30.

¹⁴ The description of registers by theme will be presented from left to right and from the top to bottom of each wall.



Figure 16. External view of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) with the entrance to the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3), looking south



Figure 17. General view of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2), looking east



Figure 18. View of the portico of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2) showing the inscriptions



Figure 19. West wall (north of the doorway) of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)



Figure 20. North west corner of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)



Figure 21. North wall of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)



Figure 22. East wall (north of the shrine) of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)



Figure 23. East wall (south of the shrine) of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)

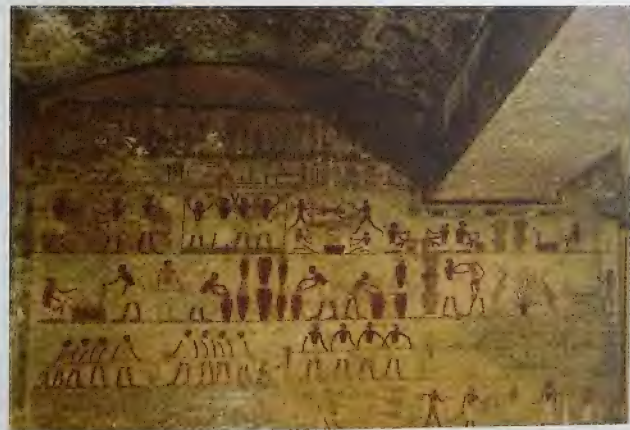


Figure 24. Upper section of the west wall (south of the entrance) of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)



Figure 25. West wall (south of entrance) of the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2)

2. THE TOMB OF KHNUMHOTEP II (Tomb No. 3)

Tomb Owner

Khnumhotep II owns one of the best preserved and most elaborately decorated tombs at Beni Hassan. Despite his noble ancestry, Khnumhotep II is the only official among the four selected tomb owners who did not hold the office of 'great overlord of the Oryx-nome'. Khnumhotep II held the titles of 'hereditary prince', 'count', 'count of the town of Menat-Khufu' (an important principality near Beni Hassan), 'overseer of the Eastern Desert', 'overseer of priests' as well as priesthoods in a number of temples dedicated to deities such as Horus, Anubis and the lioness goddess Pakheth.¹⁵

The inscriptions in the tombs of Beni Hassan provide very useful information on the genealogy of the ruling family and show that the governors of the Hare-nome (15 U.E.) the Oryx-nome (16 U.E.) and the Jackal-nome (17 U.E.) were closely related by marriage.¹⁶ Accordingly the family must have represented a formidable force in this economically important region of Egypt. Khnumhotep II's maternal grandfather named Khnumhotep I was appointed at the beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty by king Amenemhat I as 'hereditary prince', 'count', and 'overseer of the Eastern Deserts in Menat-Khufu'.¹⁷ Khnumhotep I was presumably later appointed as 'great overlord of the Oryx-nome' and excavated his tomb at Beni Hassan (Tomb No. 14).¹⁸ Khnumhotep I had two children with his wife Sat-ip: his eldest son, Nakht (Tomb No. 21), was appointed by king Senwosret I to the inheritance in Menat-Khufu,¹⁹ while his daughter, Baqet, as 'hereditary princess' and 'countess' was sent to the neighbouring Hare-nome (15 U.E.) to be the wife of a noble named Neheri.²⁰

In his biography, Khnumhotep II states he was the son of Baqet and Neheri and was brought back to the Oryx-nome (16 U.E.) by king Amenemhat II in year 19 to the inheritance of the father of his mother (i.e. Khnumhotep I) at Menat-Khufu. It is interesting that Khnumhotep II was 'overseer of the Eastern Deserts' and 'count' in Menat-Khufu, but never became the 'great overlord of the province' after his maternal grandfather (Khnumhotep I). Scenes of warfare and army training are absent in Khnumhotep II's chapel, which may be explained by the fact that the army was under the direct control of the nomarch himself. Khnumhotep II had two wives, clearly the more important of whom was Khety based on her prominence in the tomb decoration and was a daughter of the ruler of the Jackal-nome to the north (17 U.E.). The eldest son of this marriage, Nakht, was first appointed by king Senwosret I at Menat-Khufu, and then was moved by king Senwosret II into the inheritance of his maternal grandfather, as ruler of the Jackal-nome (17 U.E.).²¹ Thus the ruling family of the Oryx-nome had a marriage alliance with both the Hare (15 U.E.) and the Jackal-nomes (17 U.E.), to the south and the north of their own province.

¹⁵ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 41–42.

¹⁶ For a study of these nomes see Helek, *Gaux*, 106–116.

¹⁷ See the biography of Khnumhotep II (Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 58–59, pl.25).

¹⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 81–85, pls. 42–47.

¹⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 26, pls. 22, 22A.

²⁰ Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersheh* 2, 15, 29, pl. 11 (Tomb 4).

²¹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 62–63.

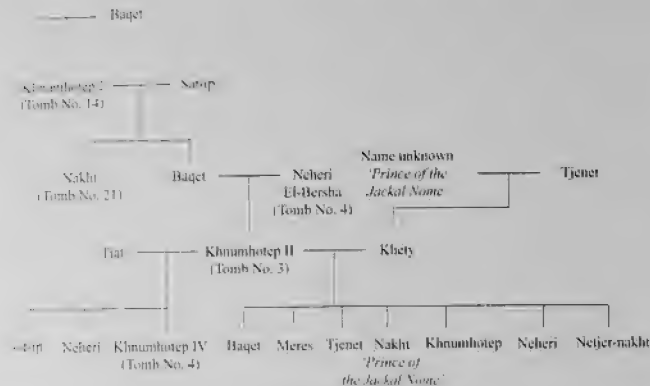


Figure 26. Family tree of Khnumhotep II

The biography of Khnumhotep II provides some useful information on the country's situation in the first half of the Twelfth Dynasty.²² The author claims that he established his tomb as his monument that he might perpetuate his name forever, but also that he might honour the names of his dignitaries and household, whom he raised over his serfs in accordance with their positions. Khnumhotep II, and other tomb owners at Beni Hassan, certainly represented a large number of officials and recorded in their tombs inscriptions related to members of their families and retainers. Therefore, the tombs at Beni Hassan do not only present important information regarding the names and families of their owners, but also provide an interesting insight into the concept of inheritance during the Middle Kingdom.

Khnumhotep II was almost certainly born and raised at the Hare-nome (15 U.E.), since his mother married Neheri a prince of this province. However, he still succeeded his maternal grandfather, Khnumhotep I, and received his inheritance of Menat-Khufu in the Oryx-nome. Similarly, Khnumhotep II's eldest son, Nakht, who was most probably born and raised in the Oryx-nome, was appointed to the inheritance of his maternal grandfather as a ruler of the Jackal-nome (17 U.E.). In both cases it seems clear that the inheritance passed through the maternal line of the family from father to daughter and in turn from mother to son, indicating that a son's right to his inheritance was honoured even though he was born and raised in a different province. In contrast to earlier periods, women in the Middle Kingdom appear to have acquired more rights and certainly held the same honorific titles men enjoyed. For example, Baqet, the wife of Khnumhotep I, was a 'hereditary princess' and 'countess',²³ while Khnumhotep II's wife, Khety,

also held the rank of 'countess'.²⁴ Khnumhotep II's biography indicates that the appointment of officials to high positions or ranks was by the favour of the king, yet at the same time clearly describes such appointments as being an 'inheritance'. One wonders if the king had the means to interfere in such 'inheritance', or if his role was merely to confirm the appointment.

Architectural Features

The façade of the tomb is cut into the face of the cliff and, alongside the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2), presents a most imposing image on approach to this part of the cemetery.²⁵ In front of the tomb is an open court, 9.30m. long x 7.35m. wide, which leads to a portico. The roof is supported by two polygonal columns that stand on large circular bases raised slightly above floor level, which are surmounted by a square abacus. The columns carry an architrave, which supports a curved ceiling in the form of a segmental barrel vault that runs parallel to the entrance wall. The portico is 7.19m. wide x 2.13m. deep and 5.40m. at its highest point.

A doorway in the centre of the façade measures 1.43m. wide and leads to the main chapel. The door lintel, jambs and thicknesses are inscribed with incised hieroglyphs. The chapel is formed of a main room and a shrine. The former is nearly square, being 9.76m. N-S x 9.60m. E-W x 5.90m. high. The roof is supported by two rows of two columns, which run perpendicular to the entrance wall and divide the chapel into three aisles of nearly equal width. Only a fragment of one polygonal 16-sided column was found and traces on the floor of the chapel indicate that the columns rested on round bases. The columns supported architraves, from which spring three barrel vaults above the aisles.²⁶

Figure 27. Plan and section of Khnumhotep II's tomb (After Newberry, *Beni Hassan* I, pl. 22)

²²Newberry, *Beni Hassan* I, 56-67, pls. 25-26. For translations see Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt* I, § 696-699; A.B. Lloyd, 'The Great Inscriptions of Khnumhotep II at Beni Hassan' in Lloyd (ed.) *Studies in Pharaonic Religion and Society in Honour of J. Gwyn Griffiths*, 21-36; G. Dantong, 'The Inscription of Khnumhotep II: A New Study', *Journal of Ancient Civilizations* 10 (1995), 54-63.

²³Newberry, *Beni Hassan* I, 42, 82.

²⁴Newberry, *Beni Hassan* I, 43.

²⁵Newberry, *Beni Hassan* I, 52-53, pl. 22.

²⁶See sectional elevation C (I) in Newberry, *Beni Hassan* I, pl. 22.

A door opens into the eastern wall of the main room, measuring 1.12m. wide, and leads to a small rectangular shrine 3.90m. long x 2.35m. wide x 2.95m. high. The entrance to the shrine originally had double doors opening inwards and the frame surrounding the entrance door is inscribed with incised hieroglyphs. The shrine housed a rock-cut seated statue of the tomb owner, but only a portion of the seat now remains.

Decorative Program

The inscriptions surrounding the doorway to the chapel and shrine as well as the biographical text of 222 vertical lines beneath the scenes on the four walls of the main room are all carved in beautifully rendered sunk relief and painted green.²¹ The doorway lintel and the dado have been coloured red, with darker red, black and green spots to emulate granite. These inscriptions give the traditional offering formulae, mention the king, Osiris and Anubis and request invocation offerings by the visitors during various festivals.

The scenes and accompanying inscriptions in the chapel are executed in paint over a thin layer of gypsum plaster. As with the tomb of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2), the ceiling is decorated with geometrical patterns consisting of red and yellow squares with black and blue quatrefoils (see figure 33). The top part of each wall is decorated with a colourful *kheker*-motif and the scenes are framed by a banded frieze. The corners between the walls are decorated with an ovoid-chain border and a dado band is included below the wall scenes.²² The quality of the painting in the chapel is of a high standard and suggests that the artists responsible for the decoration were well trained and talented. The major and minor figures as well as the hieroglyphs are painted with excellent attention to detail and even show fine shading on the animals.

West Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 68, pl. 29; Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 126-27.

The scenes on the west wall are divided into registers interrupted by the doorway opening in the centre. Above the entrance is a depiction of the transportation of the tomb owner's statue in a shrine to his tomb. To the south of the door are five registers containing the following themes:

- 1) Crafts and industries: Fullers and carpenters, watched by Khnumhotep II himself followed by men carrying wooden objects.
- 2) Crafts and industries: Potters, tree-fellers and boat-builders, watched by Khnumhotep II who is carried in a palanquin.
- 3) The tomb owner and his household returning from a voyage to Abydos.
- 4) Manufacturing of bread and beer; spinners and weavers.
- 5) Shrine-builders, sculptors and scribes. To the north of the door are six registers showing the following themes: 1) Agricultural pursuits: Measuring, recording and storage of wheat in granaries.
- 2) Agricultural pursuits: Harvesting flax and barley; threshing grain.
- 3) Agricultural pursuits: Ploughing and preparation of land.
- 4) Forward voyage to Abydos to perform ceremonies at the coffin aboard the boat.
- 5) Fruit picking and gardening.
- 6) Cattle fording a stream and

North Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 69, pls. 30-31; Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 131-33.

The wall is divided into six registers; the top three of which almost extend the full width of the wall. The activities in three of the lower registers are viewed by the tomb owner who occupies the right section of the wall, above whom are six columns of inscriptions. The depicted activities are as follows: 1-2) Khnumhotep II as a major figure accompanied by several sons and attendants hunting wild animals in the desert with bows and arrows as well as hunting dogs.
- 3) Foreigners including men, women and children, led by the ruler of the foreign land, *fbsha'*.
- 4) Fowling; men

carrying birds or leading cattle; Khnumhotep II's household and officials.
- 5) Animal husbandry: Oryx, goats, cattle; bull fighting; Khnumhotep II's household and officials.
- 6) Animal husbandry: Goats, donkeys, cattle; rendering accounts and scribes recording quantities of herds.

A standing large figure of Khnumhotep II is shown to the right of the wall and is accompanied by a son, an attendant and three dogs.

East Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 70, pls. 32-34; Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 130.

The scenes on this wall can be divided into three panels: 1) to the north of the entrance doorway to the shrine; 2) above the doorway and 3) to the south of the doorway.

- 1) Below one line of text as well as nine columns of hieroglyphs listing the name and titles of the tomb owner, Khnumhotep II is fowling with a throw-stick in the marshes, accompanied by attendants in addition to his wife and daughter. The register below shows men fishing with a dragnet.
- 2) Beneath a line of text Khnumhotep II is catching birds using a clapnet, pulling on the rope attached to the net while seated behind a screen.
- 3) Below one line of text as well as nine columns of hieroglyphs listing the name and titles of the tomb owner, Khnumhotep II is spearing fish in the marshlands, accompanied by his son and an attendant. The register below shows returning boatmen.

South Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 71, pl. 35; Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 128-129.

The upper part of the wall is divided into two sections with the left and largest belonging to Khnumhotep II, while the upper right section belongs to his wife, Khety. The two parts are similarly arranged with each figure seated at an offering table laden with loaves of bread. Above Khnumhotep II is an offering list and five registers containing the following themes: 1-2) Priests performing rituals, members of Khnumhotep II's family and retainers bringing food items.
- 3) Offering bearers.
- 4) Procession of cattle and desert ungulates; offering bearers bringing food and drink.
- 5) Priests performing rituals; slaughtering of animals. The seated figure of Khnumhotep II's wife, Khety, is surrounded by her sons and daughters.

Shrine – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 71-72, pls. 36-37; Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 128-29.

The scenes and inscriptions in the shrine are in a poor state of preservation. The east wall is occupied by the tomb owner's seated statue and is flanked by two smaller standing engaged statues of his wife and mother, all of which are in a very poor state of preservation. The lower part of the north and south walls are decorated with an elaborate and brightly coloured palace façade motif. The upper part of the north wall is inscribed with an offering formula, a short offering list and an offering table with items of food and drink, followed by three of Khnumhotep II's daughters facing his statue. The south wall shows the offering formula, below which are five sons and three retainers all facing Khnumhotep II's seated statue.

²¹ Lepsius, *Denkmäler* II, 123-25; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 53, 55, 56, pls. 24-26, 33.
²² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 67.

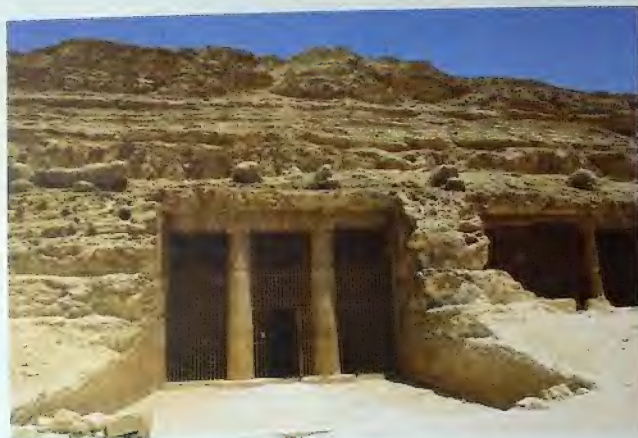


Figure 28. External view of the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3)



Figure 30. North wall of the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3)



Figure 29. West wall of the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3)



Figure 31. East wall and the shrine of the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3)



Figure 32. South wall of the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3).



Figure 33. Detail of ceiling in the tomb of Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3)

3. THE TOMB OF BAQET III (Tomb No. 15)

Tomb Owner

Although this nomarch most likely belongs to the Eleventh Dynasty, it is impossible with our present knowledge of the site to date him to a more precise period. The tomb is one of the largest on the cliff²⁹ and Baqet III held the titles of 'count', 'sole companion', and 'great overlord of the entire Oryx-nome'.³⁰ Whether Baqet III was related to the earlier officials of the same name, Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) or Baqet II (Tomb No. 33) is not clear, however it seems he succeeded his father, Ramushenti (Tomb No. 27), at Beni Hassan in the office of 'great overlord of the entire Oryx-nome'.³¹ An inscription in the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17) names Baqet as his father and given the close proximity of the two tombs, it seems likely that Baqet III was the father of Khety.³²

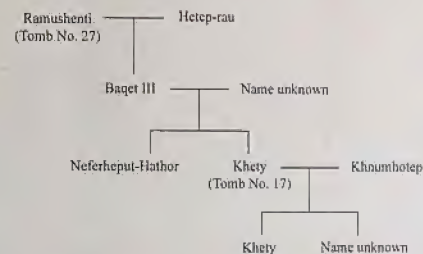


Figure 34. Family tree of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17)

Architectural Features

The façade of the tomb is cut into the face of the cliff before a small open court measuring 5.00m. E-W x 7.68m. N-S.³³ The entrance doorway leading to the chapel is 1.60m. wide x 4.60m. high. The chapel consists of one large room, 16.25m. long x 12.00m. wide x 4.75m. high, and a very small shrine with dimensions of 2.10m. x 1.45m., opens in the eastern end of the south wall. The shrine contains a false door and an offering platform. The ceiling of the main room is undecorated, slightly curved and is supported by one row of two lotus-bud columns resting on circular bases. The columns carry an architrave, which runs transversely to the axis of the tomb. The columns and architrave are poorly preserved.

²⁹ The neighbouring tomb No. 18 appears to be slightly larger, but is unfinished (Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 2; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 25).

³⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 43.

³¹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 30.

³² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 5-7.

³³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 45, pl. 2.

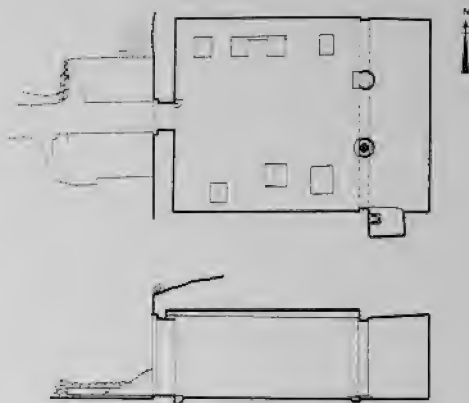


Figure 35. Plan and section of Baqet III's tomb
(After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 21)

Decorative Program

There are no inscriptions on the façade of the tomb and all the scenes and accompanying inscriptions in the chapel are executed in paint over plaster. The top part of each wall is decorated with a ritual and repetitive *kleber*-motif, beneath which is inscribed a line of hieroglyphs giving funerary formulae mentioning the king, Osiris, Khentimentiu, Anubis and Khnum, Lord of the Sycamore, as well as listing the name and titles of the tomb owner. The scenes and inscriptions in the chapel are also framed by hand-drawn friezes on most sides, however the dado band or the ovoid border in the corners between the walls are not incorporated into the tomb's design as in later Twelfth Dynasty tombs. The style of painting is uniform throughout the tomb, with human figures generally being better rendered than those of animals and birds.¹⁴ The hieroglyphic frieze in the line below the *kleber*-frieze are well executed and colourful, while the captions accompanying the scenes are roughly painted. The subject matter placed on each wall is similar to that in the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17).

East Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 45–46.

The scenes on the west wall are interrupted by the entrance doorway in the centre and are in a state of poor preservation. To the south of the entrance, the remains of two figures can be seen and presumably depict Baqet III standing and seated. To the north of the doorway are several registers of men harvesting papyrus in the marshlands, while the lower section of the wall depicts the slaughtering of animals.

North Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 46–47, pl. 4.

The wall is divided into six registers, the top two of which extend the full width of the wall. The

activities in the lower four registers are viewed by Baqet III and his daughter, who occupy the left section of the wall. The represented themes are as follows: 1) Desert hunt using bows, arrows, a lasso and hunting dogs within an enclosed area. 2) Personal grooming: Hairdressers shaving the heads of kneeling male figures; crafts and industries: Spinners; weavers; fullers; twine makers, painters colouring statues and a shrine. 3) Crafts and industries: Female spinners and weavers; games; acrobats and dancers. 4) Procession of animals: Cattle, oxen, goats; presenting accounts to the scribe; clappers; crafts and industries: Manufacturing flint knives, stone jars, sandals and items in leather. 5) Herdsmen leading animals; musicians; carpenters; goldsmiths; artist colouring training; painter colouring a statue; sculptor carving a statue. 6) Fishing with a dragnet; fighting boatmen; Baqet III presumably accompanied by his wife, performing the 'papyrus rafting/pulling ceremony';¹⁵ fighting boatmen; different species of birds.

East Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 47–48, pl. 5.

The wall space is divided into nine registers depicting the following themes: 1–6) 220 pair of men wrestling. 7–9) Military activities: Men carrying shields as well as using bows, arrows in addition to axes and spears; several groups are attacking a fortress, while others have been injured or have died and are piled together in a heap.

South Wall – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 48–49, pls. 6–7.

The decoration on this wall is interrupted by the entrance to the shrine. To the east of the door the scenes are divided into seven registers, the top two of which also extend above the door and depict the following themes: 1) Now damaged, but may have shown grape gathering and treading.¹⁶ 2) Vintage scene: Pouring the squeezed grapes into a sack; twisting a sack to remove liquid; tree full of birds and a bird trap. 3) A standing man followed by a cat, mouse, a pair of monkeys with offspring and a pair of baboons. 4) Pounding and grinding barley; preparing bread. 5) Manufacturing beer. 6–7) Men carrying different types of bread and beer to be recorded by a scribe.

Immediately to the right of the entrance to the shrine is a large standing figure of the tomb owner, almost occupying the entire height of the wall. The scenes in front of him are divided into seven registers, the top three of which extend the full width of the wall, while the lower four registers are interrupted by the presence of two smaller standing figures of Baqet III. The depicted themes are: 1) Transportation of the tomb owner's statue in a shrine, which are preceded by male and female dancers and clappers; male figures presenting funerary objects that are recorded by a scribe. 2) Rendering accounts; punishment of male figures (corporal); herdsmen bringing cattle to be counted; animal husbandry. 3) Rendering accounts; punishment of female and male figures; bringing donkeys to be counted; bull fighting; cattle herding. The themes represented between the standing figures of Baqet III to the eastern end of the wall are as follows: 4) Crafts and industries: Pottery making using a low wheel; mixing clay. 5) Crafts and industries: Transporting and stacking the items for firing in a kiln; manufacturing wooden statuettes. 6) Crafts and industries: Goldsmiths; weighing and smelting the metal; partly damaged. The themes shown between the two smaller standing figures of Baqet III to the western end of the wall are: 4) Herdsmen bringing animals; assortment of games or exercises with cups, spikes and clubs. 5) Carrying fowl, papyrus

On the interpretation of this scene type see Vandier, *Mamel* 4, 745, fig. 418g; H. Baker, 'Zu den Szenen der Jagdfahrten im Papyrusdickicht', *ZfS* (1939), 32–38; H. Altenmüller, 'Sitz und im Graben des Alten Reiches', *SfK* 30 (2002), 1–42; P. Montet, 'Hathor et les Papyrus', *Köln* 14 (1957), 102–108; Y. Harpur, 'Sitz und Scenes of the Old Kingdom', *GM* 38 (1980), 57–59; W. Wegengel, 'Zu den Darstellungen des Papyrusdickichts', *SfK* 19 (1992), 333; Munro, *Unas-Friedhof* 1, 111–114.

¹⁶ Compare with the similar arrangement in the tomb of Khety (Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 16).

¹⁴ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 45.

and lotus flowers; men playing games of strength. 6) Catching birds with a clapnet; five pairs of men playing games. 7) Catching fish with a dragnet; lower portion of the scene is damaged.

Shrine – Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 50.

The scenes in the shrine are badly preserved. Newberry notes the remains of slaughtering scenes and meat preparation on the east and south walls. An offering platform was carved into the rock against the west wall, which is now damaged.

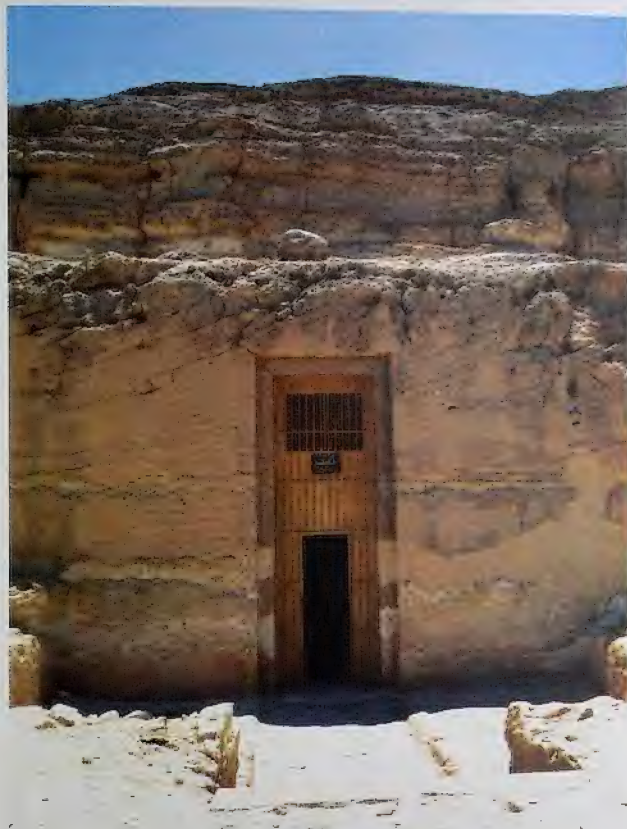


Figure 36. External view of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)



Figure 37. West wall (north of the entrance) of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)



Figure 38. North wall of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)



Figure 39. East wall of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)



Figure 40. South wall (east section) showing the shrine of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)



Figure 41. South wall (west section) of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)



Figure 42. West wall (south of the entrance) of the tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15)

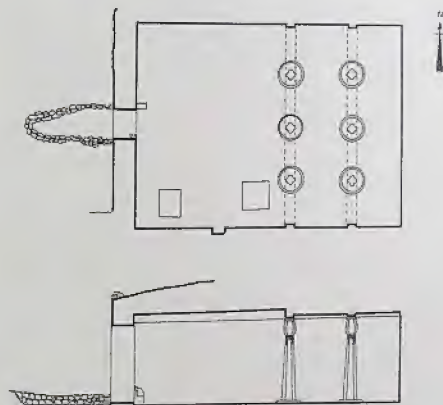
4. THE TOMB OF KHETY (Tomb No. 17)

Tomb Owner

The tomb of Khety is in close proximity to that of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and the two tombs share many architectural and artistic similarities. With Khety's father named Baqet, it is likely that our tomb owner was the son of Baqet III (see figure 34 above for the family tree of Baqet III and Khety). Khety held the offices of 'count', 'sole companion', 'true acquaintance of the king', 'overseer of the army in all difficult places', and 'great overlord of the entire Oryx-nome'.³⁷

Architectural Features

The tomb appears to have originally had a forecourt in front of its entrance (see figure 44), however the dimensions were not recorded by Newberry and are not certain at present.³⁸ The façade of the tomb is cut into the face of the cliff and the entrance doorway leading to the chapel is 1.65m. wide x 4.35m. high. The chapel is formed of one large rectangular room, 16.00m. long x 11.65m. wide x 4.80m. high. The inner half of the chapel has two rows of three quatrefoil columns of the lotus-bud type carrying two architraves. The ceiling is not decorated and is slightly curved.³⁹ The columns are beautifully coloured and represent four lotus stems with unopened buds.⁴⁰

Figure 43. Plan and section of Khety's tomb
(After Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 9)

³⁷ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 54.

³⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 54-55, pls. 9-10.

³⁹ See the sectional elevation on Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 9.

⁴⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 10.

Decorative Program

There are no inscriptions on the façade or entrance thicknesses of the tomb and all the scenes and accompanying inscriptions in the chapel are executed in paint over plaster. The themes depicted in this chapel illustrate considerable similarity to those found in the neighbouring tomb of Baqet III (Tomb No. 15), however the quality of decoration in Khety's tomb is rather rough with the figures and hieroglyphs poorly drawn. The top part of each wall is decorated with a colourful and repetitive *khoker*-motif, beneath which is inscribed a line of hieroglyphs giving the funerary formulae as well as the names and titles of the tomb owner.⁴¹ The scenes and inscriptions in the chapel are framed by a banded frieze on most walls, however the dado band below the scenes and the wide cham border in the corners of the walls are absent.

West Wall - Newberry, *Beni Hasan 2*, 55-56, pls. 11-12.

The wall on the west wall are interrupted by the entrance doorway in the centre, however they are in a state of preservation. To the south of the entrance there are eight registers containing the following themes: 1-2) Herdsmen leading cattle, donkeys and goats. 3) Bull fighting; herding. 4) Khety travelling on the river, possibly on a pilgrimage as in the tombs of Amenemhat III (Tomb No. 2) and Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3). 5) Beer making; grinding barley (?) (left); 6) Hunting of animals (right). 7-8) Offering bearers. The centre of the wall is occupied by a large offering registers 6-8 into two parts, and is partly damaged.

On the east of the entrance, the wall is divided into eight registers with three large figures of Khety. On the upper left, Khety is spearing fish in the marshlands, using a spear with a lotus bud and is standing on a baseline, rather than the traditional papyrus skiff. The middle register shows Khety holding a hooked baton or perhaps a throw stick in preparation for fowling. On the lower left a third figure of the tomb owner is seated on a chair facing the entrance. The remaining part of the wall shows eight registers all devoted to marshland activities (see: 1) Possible papyrus harvesting. 2-3) Aquatic animals in the marshlands. (3) Possible fishing in a stream. 4-5) Marshland environment. 6) Possible papyrus harvesting. 7) Catching fish in a clappnet. 8) Returning boatmen

East Wall - Newberry, *Beni Hasan 2*, 56-59, pls. 13-14.

The wall is divided into three sections (west, middle and east) marked by two engaged pillars with the two rows of loti-form columns.

West Section: The scenes in this part can be divided into six registers containing the following themes: 1) Desert hunt using bows and arrows within an enclosed/fenced area, with animals (possibly gazelles) inside and also outside of the fence. 2) Personal grooming: Shaving hair; fullers at work under the supervision of an official; twine makers; spinners; weavers. 3) Crafts and industries: Female spinners and weavers; girls playing games, including jumping, dancing, acrobatic movements and juggling. 4) Male figures presenting funerary objects; male dancers; male clappers; male dancers and the transportation of statues belonging to Khety and his wife to a shrine. 5) Crafts and industries: Sculptors and painters manufacturing wooden statues; carpenters manufacturing wooden objects; painters colouring a shrine; male figures playing draughts; manufacturing wooden staffs. 6) Poorly preserved, yet probably includes fishing with a clappnet and fowling with a clappnet

Middle Section: The lower portion of the wall features Khety standing and holding a staff and sceptre, accompanied by three dogs. Khety's wife stands to his right holding lotus flowers and is shown in a smaller scale. Above them are musicians and singers, two men and two women. The upper part of the wall is occupied by a desert hunt scene, where male figures are using bows and arrows, a lasso as well as hunting dogs to bring down small prey. Behind the couple two papyrus and lotus ponds and two bird traps are shown. The texts written on the two engaged pillars frame this section of the wall.

Eastern Section: The wall is divided into seven registers and shows the following themes: 1-2) Men carrying water-skins, baskets, bows and arrows. 3) Crafts and industries: Goldsmiths, weighing the metal and a scribe recording, smelting and beating the metal. 4) A herdsman with gazelles. 5) Oryx. 6) Male figure with a flock of geese. 7) Male figure with a flock of cranes. To the left of the lower four registers is a tree with several birds flying and two bird traps.

East Wall - Newberry, *Beni Hasan 2*, 59-60, pl. 15.

The wall space is divided into eight registers depicting the following themes: 1-5) 122 pairs of men wrestling. 6-8) Military activities: Men using bows and arrows as well as axes and spears with many carrying shields; several groups of armed men are attacking a fortress, while others have been injured or died with the bodies piled in a heap. Breaking into registers 5-7) on the lower south section of the wall is an offering list in addition to a statue in a shrine, a slaughtering scene and several short sub-registers of food and drink.

South Wall - Newberry, *Beni Hasan 2*, 61-62, pls. 16-17

The wall scenes are divided into three sections (east, middle and west) and are marked by two engaged pillars in line with the two rows of loti-form columns

Eastern Section: The top three registers are divided into two parts. To the left: 1) Vintage scene: Gathering and treading grapes. 2) Vintage scene: Pressing grapes, filling storage jars with liquid under the supervision of a scribe. 3) Bird trap followed by a tree with birds. To the right: 1-3) Male figures possibly playing games. The lower half of this section of the wall is separated by a line of hieroglyphic inscriptions and represents the tomb owner holding a staff and sceptre and wearing a leopard skin. Immediately in front of Khety stands a dog and a mythical animal. The tomb owner's wife, named Khnumhotep, stands immediately behind Khety. She is shown smaller in scale and standing next to a painted loti-form column, while holding a staff topped with a lotus bud. The register above her is occupied by a singer with a musician playing the harp and a woman feeding a small infant.

Middle Section: Framed by two engaged pillars, the pillar to the left shows eight registers of men playing games, while the pillar to the right depicts six pairs of men carrying bows, arrows and throw sticks. A large standing figure of the tomb owner occupies most of this section of the wall and includes several lines and columns of inscriptions. Khety is accompanied by three dogs and a baboon as well as several men, one of whom carries a sun shade while another holds a pair of sandals.

Western Section: The top two registers extend the full width of the wall and depict the following themes: 1) Transportation of the tomb owner's statue in a shrine; preceded by male and female dancers and clappers; male figures bringing cuts of meat, fowl, bread and jars of drink. 2) Herdsmen bringing cattle. The lower part of the wall may be divided into three sections. To the left Khety is seated before an offering table laden with loaves of bread and other items of food

and drink. A scribe and priest burning incense are shown in front of Khety, while beneath his chair two dogs are depicted. The central part of the wall contains three registers (3-5), depicting the following themes: 3) Slaughtering an oryx and bringing down an ox in front of the tomb owner; herding donkeys that carry the field produce and directed away from Khety, possibly towards the granaries; male figures reaping the barley under the supervision of an overseer. 4) Offering bearers; slaughtering an animal. The right section is subdivided into four shorter registers depicting the following: 1) Agricultural pursuits: Granaries; male figures measuring and carrying grain; three tables laden with items for storage. 2) Men harvesting and gathering flax. 3-4) Male figures ploughing the land with oxen.



Figure 44. External view of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)

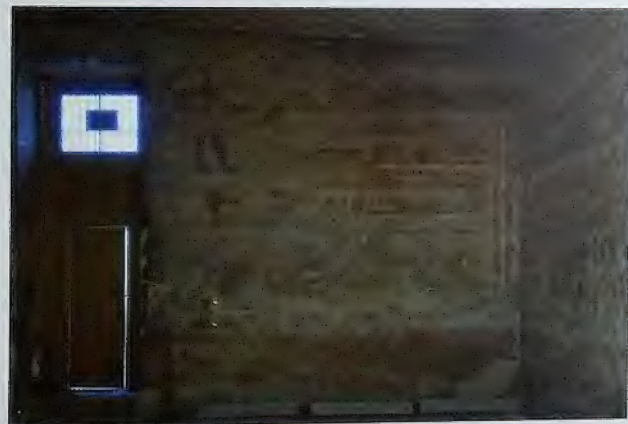


Figure 45. West wall (north of the entrance) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 46. North wall (west section) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 48. General view of the east wall of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 47. North wall (east section) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 49. East wall (north section) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 50. East wall (south section) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 51. South wall (east section) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)



Figure 52. South wall (west section) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)

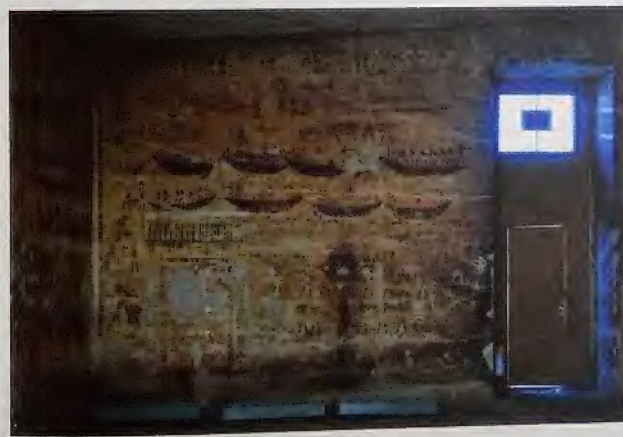


Figure 53. West wall (south of the entrance) of the tomb of Khety (Tomb No. 17)

CHAPTER 3

A REFLECTION OF AN ERA: THE ARTISTIC THEMES

The photographic plates included in the last part of the book represent a sample of the scenes depicted in four of the best preserved tombs at Beni Hassan, namely those of Amenemhat (Tomb No. 2); Khnumhotep II (Tomb No. 3); Baqet III (Tomb No. 15) and Khety (Tomb No. 17). The decoration in the selected tombs shows the daily life of the people residing in the province and emphasises the role of the provincial administrators during the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties. In general, tombs of this period show indoor and outdoor activities, in which the tomb owner participated or simply watched from a distance. Certain themes are represented more than others, such as the tomb owner and his family or fishing and fowling, which were presumably decided upon by each individual tomb owner together with input from the artists responsible for the decoration. The general arrangement of the scenes in each tomb show some similarity: as seen for example in all four tombs where the desert hunt occupies the top register of the north wall or in the tombs of Baqet III, Khety and Amenemhat where the scenes of warfare and wrestling are shown on the east wall immediately opposite the entrance doorway. At first glance, many of the themes depicted at Beni Hassan show a number of similarities in the general composition; however, the artists decorating the tombs illustrate their individuality and skill in modifying small details and overcoming challenging subject matter.

The images included in the section entitled *Photographs* have been grouped into themes to allow the reader to compare the composition and scene details across all four tombs. The caption below each photograph includes: 1) the serial number of each image; 2) the tomb owner's name; 3) a brief description of the photo's content and 4) the wall upon which the scene is located. The following commentary will regularly refer to the photographs and their respective serial numbers in brackets.

The Tomb Owner and his Family

Biographies in the Old and Middle Kingdoms are restricted to elite officials who held responsible positions in the administration and wished to record a selection of their successes for posterity. The biography, as a self-portrait in words, often emphasises the status of the official and his relationship with the king as well as reflecting the general spirit of the period.¹ After the reunification of the country by Mentuhotep II in Thebes during the Eleventh Dynasty, the authority of the provincial administrators seems to have been significantly reduced. The Eleventh Dynasty tombs at Beni Hassan do not provide long biographical inscriptions and the quality of the art in the tombs is poorer, in comparison to the later Twelfth Dynasty examples, which suggests that the officials did not have access to experienced and skilled artisans. After taking over from the Mentuhotep family, the early Twelfth Dynasty kings seemed to have attempted to gain the support of the provincial governors and in return provided them with significant resources in terms of land, access to well-trained artists as well as the freedom to govern and accumulate personal wealth. Both Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II placed their biographies in prominent positions in their tombs and also in the more durable sunk relief, as opposed to the rest of the decoration that is in paint over plaster (Photo 1). Amenemhat even provided the exact date for the construction

¹ Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature* 1, 4-5.

his tomb in year 43 of King Senwosret I, which coincided with his own 25th year as hereditary prince in the Ory-nome (Figure 14 in Chapter 2).² Dating an event to a specific year within a ruler's governance of the region is characteristic of the first half of the Twelfth Dynasty and reflects Amenemhat's independence as a provincial governor. The biography of Khnumhotep II is one of the longest and well known private inscriptions of the Middle Kingdom, which provides a detailed description of his family background and all the honours they received from the king (Plato 11). Khnumhotep II refers to being praised in the palace of the king and to the fact that he was placed ahead of all other officials. Khnumhotep II was particularly proud of his tomb and its different architectural features such as the portico, columns, doors and inscriptions, stating that the main purpose for building the tomb was to establish his name for all eternity.³

Posture, Clothing and Adornment

Similar to the Old Kingdom, tomb owners at Beni Hassan are commonly represented in formal poses¹⁰ including: standing and watching various activities being undertaken by minor figures on a series of registers (Photos 5-6, 8); sitting on a chair before an offering table laden with food items (Photo 4) or as an active figure engaged in fishing or fowling (Photos 17-18, 21). A main departure from the Old Kingdom sees the tomb owner participating in activities such as catching fowl with a clapnet (Photo 19) or as a dominant figure in the desert hunt with a bow and arrow (Photos 27-28), which in earlier periods was normally carried out by minor figures. The artists decorating the tombs at Beni Hassan show great attention to detail in the rendering of the facial features and the musculature of the body. A good example can be seen in the fowling scene of Innuhotep II where a moustache and a false beard have been carefully painted in black (Photo 27) as well as the fine rendering of the shoulders and arms of the tomb owner hunting with a bow and arrow (Photo 28).¹¹ In a continuation of the artistic traditions established in the Early Dynastic period, the tomb owner is always shown in an ideal form and in the prime of his/her life (Photos 5-6, 8), with only subsidiary figures at a reduced scale shown to be either deformed (Photos 5, 68),¹² malnourished (Photo 162), elderly (Photo 163) or suffering from obesity.¹³

The traditional colours for the male and female skin tone were also observed, red for male figures and yellow for female. However, the skin colour for each male figure was not always consistent throughout the tomb and is best evidenced on the south wall of the tomb of Khety. Here the tomb owner is seated before an offering table and appears of a dark red skin tone (Photo 4), yet on the same wall he is depicted supervising activities with an attendant and they are both of a lighter red colour (Photo 5). Khety appears again on the south and north walls in the same lighter red skin tone (Photos 6, 8). As the tomb owner and many of his attendants are shown in two different tones of red, the inconsistency may not be an accurate portrayal of their actual skin colour but rather dependent on the palette of the painter who completed this particular scene or wall.

The tomb owners at Beni Hassan wear short or long wigs, as is customary in the Old Kingdom, as well as the usual broad collar and bracelets (Photos 2, 4-6, 8).¹² The clothing worn by tomb owners, in the Middle Kingdom generally continued the traditions of earlier periods and can be depicted wearing a wrap-around kilt, with or without a projecting point, and a sash (Photos 4-5, 8).¹³ A new style of dress is introduced in Dynasty Twelve and shows the tomb owner in a short kilt, a longer transparent overlay reaching the shins. The figure can be depicted supervising outdoor activities,¹⁴ as an active figure hunting in the desert (Photo 27)¹⁵ or spearing fish in the marshes wearing the overlay on top of the *shendyt* kilt (Photo 21).¹⁶ On the other hand the leopard seems to have been rarely worn by tomb owners at Beni Hassan and is only found in the tombs of Khety (Photo 6) and Baqet I.¹⁷ The clothing worn by officials at Beni Hassan seems to have been similar to the styles of the Old Kingdom, which is in contrast to the fashions represented at El-Bersha and Meir where the tomb owners wear a pleated shawl covering the shoulder, a long pleated dress¹⁸ or a *shendyt* kilt with a pleated overlay to simplify view activities.¹⁹ Finally, Amenemhat and Khimwhotep II are both represented seated before an offering table laden with bread loaves. Each figure is holding a fly whisk in one hand, which is an item commonly carried by officials in the Old Kingdom and also attested in the tombs at El-Bersha and Meir.

Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, 56-67, pls. 25-26. For translations see Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt* 1, § 619-652; A.H. Lloyd, 'The Great Inscriptions of Khnumhotep II at Beni Hasan' in Lloyd (ed.) *Studies in Ancient Religions and Society in Honour of J. Gwyn Griffiths*, 21-36; G. Dantong, 'The Inscription of Khnumhotep II: A New Study', *Journal of Ancient Civilizations* 10 (1995), 54-63.

Obeyes, *Henry Mahan* 1, 57, 65-66

For a definition see Rohins, *Proportion and Style*, 21-23; Harpur, *Decoration*, 125.

is in the tombs of the pharaohs at El-Bersha (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 7, 20); Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pt. 2); Wekhhotep (B2) (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 2, 5-6, 11, 13-14); Wekhhotep (B3) (fading and seated) (Blackman, *Meir* 5, pls. 2-3, 11, 13-14); Wekhhotep (C1) in Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pt. 11). For a discussion of this theme in the Old Kingdom see Vandier, *Mamel* 5, 13-52; Monier, *Scènes funéraires*, 126-147.

also Newberry, *El-Beth 1*, pls. 32, 34; Blackman, *Meir 1*, pl. 4; Blackman, *Meir 2*, pls. 6, 10, 12; Blackman, *Meir 3*, pl. 27; Blackman, *Meir 6*, pls. 15, 17. It is interesting that the offering tables in the shrines of Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II are not accompanied by the seated figure of the tomb owner or his wife. Perhaps such an inclusion was considered unnecessary as the tables were placed in close proximity to their respective seated statues (Newberry, *Beit Husayn 1*, pls. 19-20, 36).

Newberry, *Ben Hasan* 1, pl. 32. For a similar depiction of a false beard see the fowling scene in the tomb of Wekhmutep (C) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13).

Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 30

¹Newberry, *Ben-Hayon* 2, pls. 16, 32. See Nunn, *Ancient Egyptian Medicine*, 79.

Newberry, *Beet Hugs* 1, pls. 12, 29-30. For overweight figures at Meir see Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 2, 10-11; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pl. 17. In the Old Kingdom, the tomb owner was occasionally depicted with large breasts and a prominent stomach possibly to emphasise his distinguished status and comfortable old age (Hart, *Decorations*, 131-133, 329-331, Table 6.5). A good example can be found in the tomb of

Amḥmāḥ at Saqqara (Kamwari and Hassan, *1971 Cemetery 2*, pl. 36).

¹⁷ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 13, 17; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 5, 14, 16-17, 21

Newberry, *Beni Hasan* I, pls. 17, 35; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 7, 14, 16-17, 31. See also the following tombs at El-Bersha (Newberry, *El-Bersha* I, pls. 12, 19; Griffiths and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pls. 8, 14) and Meir (Blackman, *Meir* I, pls. 2, 9; Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 2-3, 5-6, 10-11, 13-14; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 12, 27).

Newberry, *Beni Husein* 1, pls. 13, 30. See also the tomb of Djelmihoteq at El-Bersha (Newberry, *Bersha* 1, pl. 20).

Newberry, *Ben Hur* 1, pl. 34. See also Blackman, *Mari* 1, pl. 2; Blackman, *Mari* 6, pl. 13. El-Bersheh wears the transparent overlay when watching the transportation of his colonel's statue (see Newberry, *El-Bersheh* 4, pls. 12–13), but by contrast Waddihop (C1) wears the overlay seated before an offering table (Blackman, *Mari* 6, pl. 17).

Newberry, *Bent Hound*, 2 pls. 16, 30. See also the tombs of Intef I and Antefnakht at Theban Amud, *Pl. I*, pls. 51, 53; Davies, *Amud*, pls. 14, 17; Selka at Aswan (Edel, *Gubbeh el-Hawa*, *Assuan*, pl. 74); Alwanah at El-Bersha (Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersha*, 2, pl. 16) and Wehhotep (H2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir*, 2, pl. 12, 4). Two semi-priests were the animal skin in the tombs of Amenghat and Khnumhotep II (Newberry, *Bent Hound*, pls. 17, 35; see also Photo 14).

¹⁷ Newberry: *Fl. Boracich* [nls: 11:12, 19:70]; Blackman, *Mon* 3, pl. 18.

¹⁹ See the tombs of Djehutihetep at El-Bersha (Newsberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 7) and Wekhthetep (TT 1 at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 18).

See the tomb of Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* i, pl. 11)

Newberry, *Bent Hutan* 1, pls. 17, 35. Welkhotep (C1) is shown in an identical position (and before an offering table (Blackman, *Miro* 6, pl. 17), while Djehthotep (U) of El-Bersha and Welkhotep (H4) at Hierakonpolis hold the whisk and view other activities (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 12, 19; Blackman, *Miro* 3, pl. 3). For officials holding a fly-whisk in Old Kingdom tombs see H.G. Fischer, 'Fächer und Wedel', *ZfA* 1, 51–56.

Women, Family and Marriage in the Province

In the Middle Kingdom women were able to inherit certain positions and ranking titles from their fathers, such as those of 'hereditary princess' and 'countess'.²² Wives are prominently depicted in the tombs of their husbands and often appear at separate offering tables, as seen in the tombs of Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II (Photo 3).²³ While male skin tones can vary, the skin colour of female figures remains consistent. For example Khnumhotep II's wife, Khety, is shown in the same shade of yellow wherever she appears in the tomb such as before an offering table (Photo 1) in the fowling scene on the east wall (Photo 18). Interestingly, in the tomb of Khety his wife is depicted standing near a structure with a pillar, which is similar in shape and colour to those carved out of the native rock in the chapel of his tomb (Photos 6-7).²⁴ Occasionally tomb owners are depicted wearing a bead net dress,²⁵ however they commonly don a tight-fitting sheath dress with a tri-partite wig as well as different types of jewellery including broad collars, bracelets and anklets (Photos 3, 6, 8).²⁶

In tombs at Beni Hassan, there is considerable emphasis on recording the family background of a tomb owner, appearing in both biographical inscriptions and in the chapel decoration. This is regularly associated with inscriptions identifying both their father and mother.²⁷ In numerous priests, officials and attendants are also represented and identified by name. Each figure in each tomb, with each being shown at a reduced scale to that of the tomb owner and these officials frequently perform a ceremony, present offerings to the tomb owner (Photos 1-15),²⁸ or carry items as part of their occupation such as a catch of live birds to a poultry yard (Photo 16).²⁹ Such ceremonies and offerings are commonly represented in Old Kingdom tombs including the purification ceremony, glorification and removal of the foot-prints³⁰ as well as presentation of a goose or foreleg by the tomb owner's son (Photo 14).³¹

A rather ambiguous text that may refer to Khety's personal interest or possible role in encouraging marriages that took place in his province is recorded on the two engaged pillars on the north wall of his tomb (Photos 8-11).³² The hieroglyphs on one pillar show the most explicit depiction of sexual intercourse known from tomb inscriptions or decoration.³³ It is also interesting that on the second engaged pillar, a matching inscription wishes Khety life, dominion and stability and that 'he may love millions of women'.³⁴

Entertainment

Various types of entertainment are frequently incorporated into the repertoire of scenes at Beni Hassan. The tomb owner can be shown catching fish or fowl in the marshlands, watching or engaging in the hunting of desert animals with a bow and arrow in addition to viewing different activities such as a bull fight or performing dancers and musicians.

Fishing and fowling

The tomb owner shown spear-fishing and fowling in the marshes is frequently attested in tombs in the Memphite and provincial cemeteries dating to the Old Kingdom.³⁵ This theme continued in the Middle Kingdom tombs at El-Bersha.³⁶ Meir,³⁷ Aswan,³⁸ Thebes³⁹ and also those of Khnumhotep II, (Photos 17-18, 21-24), Baqet I (Tomb No. 29), Baqet II (Tomb No. 33) and Khety at Beni Hassan.⁴⁰ In the chapels of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) and Khety, the tomb owners are not shown standing on a papyrus boat⁴¹ and, most unusually, Khety has caught only one fish on the end of the spear, a *Tilapia*, rather than the two traditional *Tilapia* and *Lates* fish.⁴² In the tombs of Khnumhotep II and Baqet I (Tomb No. 29), we see the tomb owner's wife accompanying him on his journey to the marshes⁴³ and Khnumhotep II's spear-fishing scene even shows a cat

²² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 14.

²³ Manniche, *Scenical Life in Ancient Egypt*, 33-34.

²⁴ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, 58.

²⁵ Harpur, *Decorations*, 140-141. For a recent collection and examination of Old Kingdom marsh scenes see Woods, *Old Kingdom Marsh Scenes* 1, 27-29, Table 3.3; Woods, *Old Kingdom Marsh Scenes* 2, Table 5. See also Vandier, *Mamel* 4, 718-719; Harpur, *Decorations*, 335-339; Table 6.18), 355-367; Features 1-4; Decker and Herb, *Bildatlas* 1, 382-420 (Doc. K. 2.1-2.100); Decker and Herb, *Bildatlas* 2, pls. 207-242; Newberry, *El-Bersheh* 1, pls. 8-9.

²⁶ See Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 2); Wekhhotep (B2) (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 4); Wekhhotep (B4) (Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 4, 6-7); Wekhhotep (C1) (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13).

²⁷ Edel, *Qubbet el-Hawa bei Assuan*, fig. 72.

²⁸ Jaros-Decker, *Asasif* 5, pl. 22; Davies, *Amshel*, pl. 4.

²⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 32-34; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 11, 29, 35.

³⁰ For examples see the slightly earlier tombs of Wahi and Mery-aa at El-Hagana (Kanawati, *El-Hagana* 3, pls. 28, 45).

³¹ The significance of these two fish caught on the spear has been discussed at length, see James, *Nilotica*, D.J. Brewer, 'Fish', *OEA* 2 (2001), 535; Gamer-Wallert, *Fischkult in alten Ägypten*, 128-130; *Nilotica*; Nilotica: Gamer-Wallert, *Fischkult in alten Ägypten*, 110-111; M. Dambach and L. Wallert, 'Das Tilapia-Motiv in der altägyptischen Kunst', *Chronique d'Égypte* 41 [81] (1966), 283-294; G. Robins, 'Problems in Interpreting Egyptian Art', *DE* 17 (1990), 50-52; Brewer and Friedman, *Fishing in Ancient Egypt*, 77; L. Gamer-Wallert, 'Fische, religiös', *EA* 2 (1977), 232-233. On the symbolism evoked by the spearing of the two fish from both Upper and Lower Egypt see: Kamra, *Cosmos of Khnumhotep II*, 113. A further deviation can be seen in the tomb of Im-utef at Thebes (Jaros-Decker, *Asasif* 5, pl. 22), where the spear-fishing tomb owner holds the spear along with a retrieving line, which is only otherwise attested in the Old Kingdom tombs of Idut at Dendera and Ankhutef at Meidia (Pétrie, *Dendera*, pl. 5; Vandier, *Meidia*, pls. 14 [lower], 40) and is more commonly associated with figures engaged in a hippopotamus hunt. See for example Élévier, *Pépie II* 3, pls. 32-35; Decker and Herb, *Bildatlas* 1, pl. 199.

³² See also Newberry, *El-Bersheh* 1, pls. 8-9; Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 2; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 6-7; Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13. For a discussion on the inclusion or exclusion of wives in Old Kingdom tomb-scenes see

³³ 4, fig. 119; Weeks, *G6000 Cemetery*, fig. 36; Kanawati, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 1, pl. 39; Kanawati and Abdel-Raziq, *Meryem and Her Family* 1, pl. 47. Fly whisks are often shown on the stem of papyrus on a journey to the marshes, see Kanawati and Abdel-Raziq, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 5, pl. 54.

³⁴ This seems to have been a male prerogative in the Old Kingdom, although they were held by one woman in this period, the vizier and mother-in-law of king Pepy I called Nebet (Fischer, *Egypten* 2, 27).

³⁵ *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 18, 35.

³⁶ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 16.

³⁷ *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 18. See also the tombs of Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13). Similar dresses are also found in Old Kingdom tombs, see Kanawati, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 1, pl. 46.

³⁸ Kanawati, *El-Hagana* 4, fig. 8; Kanawati, *El-Hagana* 7, fig. 16.

³⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 35; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 14, 16. See also the tombs at El-Bersha: Newberry, *El-Bersheh* 1, pl. 20) and Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 9; Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 2, 3, 5-6, 11, 13-14; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 6-7; Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 15).

⁴⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 35. Compare with the tomb of Wekhhotep (B4) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 10-11).

⁴¹ On the issue of scale see Schäfer, *Principles*, 234-238.

⁴² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 17-20, 30, 35, 37, 46; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 17, 22a, 28, 30, 36. See also Newberry, *El-Bersheh* 1, pls. 20, 23, 32, 34; Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 9; Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 2, 6, 11, 13-14; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 16-17, 21-23, 25-26; Blackman, *Meir* 6, pls. 17-18.

⁴³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 30.

⁴⁴ Atemüller, 'Eine neue deutung der Zeremonie des in-ut', *JEA* 57 (1971), 146-153.

⁴⁵ See for example Kanawati and Abdel-Raziq, *Meryem and Her Family* 1, pls. 49-50; James, *Nilotica*, pl. 14; Simpson, *Western Cemetery* 1, figs. 23-24; Kanawati and McFarlane, *Deir el-Gebrawi*, pl. 52; Blackman, *Meir* 5, pl. 34; Kanawati, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pl. 75a.

against the papyrus stalks (Photo 22). While the spear-fishing scenes in the chapels of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) and Baqet II (Tomb No. 33) are positioned on the north walls beneath the desert ant, possibly due to both activities being associated with hunting, in Khety's tomb the scene is placed on the west wall – north of the entrance doorway and adjacent to other marshland activities. By contrast, Khnumhotep II's fishing and fowling scenes are located immediately opposite the entrance on the east wall and flanking the doorway to the shrine, which is the most prominent position in the tomb's decorative scheme.⁶¹ In the tombs of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29), Baqet III, Khety and Amenemhat, this wall was occupied by scenes of warfare and probable military training.⁶² The chapel of Khnumhotep II is the only example at Beni Hassan showing the major figure engaged in spear-fishing or fowling wearing the traditional *shendyt* kilt, as is customary in Old Kingdom tomb scenes.⁶³ By contrast, Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) and also Khety wear a wrap-around kilt.⁶⁴ Interestingly, the tombs of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) and Baqet II (Tomb No. 33) at Beni Hassan show the major figures wearing a fillet and streamer, which is seen in numerous examples at El-Bersha and Meir.⁶⁵

The land environment is usually depicted with great accuracy and includes various species of birds (Photo 24) and animals such as the common genet and Egyptian mongoose (Photo 23).⁶⁶ Two animals are regularly shown in Old Kingdom tombs with similar details and colour – the ibis in the tombs of Merer-nebef and Idut at Saqqara.⁶⁷ The birds in Khnumhotep II's tomb maintained most of their original colour, which allows the identification of the different species such as a cormorant,⁶⁸ Sacred Ibis⁶⁹ (Photo 23) or a heron⁷⁰ and European Spoonbill

birds in the marshlands seems to have been a favoured activity in ancient Egypt and is represented in a tomb's decoration. The tomb owner is usually shown holding a throw-

stick in one hand and several decoy birds in the other and is accompanied by family members or attendants on the papyrus boat. While spear-fishing and catching birds with a throw-stick are traditional activities portrayed in wall scenes from the Old Kingdom onwards, the tomb of Khnumhotep II shows a departure from this tradition by representing the tomb owner using a clapnet to catch a large number of birds (Photos 19-20).⁷¹ As mentioned previously, Old Kingdom tomb scenes depict only minor figures using a clapnet to catch birds.⁷² Above the doorway to the shrine, Khnumhotep II is seated behind a reed screen and pulling on a rope to close the net,⁷³ a motif which also appears in the tomb of Djehut-hotep at El-Bersha.⁷⁴ The clapnet at Beni Hassan seems to be placed within a body of water, judging by the zig-zag lines clearly drawn below the net and birds shown swimming amongst the water weeds, lotus buds and flowers floating on the surface of the water (Photo 20).⁷⁵ On the other hand the body of water is flanked by trees in which various species of birds rest, which are again depicted with care and significant attention to the colours and patterns of the feathers (Photos 193-196).

Hunting in the Desert

During the Old Kingdom, kings and occasionally hunters are shown using a bow and arrow in desert hunt scenes.⁷⁶ However in the Middle Kingdom the tomb owner appears for the first time as a major figure practising this sport.⁷⁷ The best example is preserved in the tomb of Khnumhotep II and shows him with the bow outstretched ready to shoot various animals in an enclosure (Photos 27-28).⁷⁸ Here the tomb owner wears the common wrap-around kilt with a transparent overlay, which is different from the *shendyt* kilt or rectangular-shaped kilt that was built for greater flexibility and worn by several officials at Meir.⁷⁹ Khnumhotep II is accompanied by five of his sons, all practising the same sport, as well as several hunting dogs wearing collars (Photo 29). The activity seems to have taken place within a large fenced enclosure, into which various animals such as lions, gazelles, oryx, wild bulls and Nubian ibex have been presumably driven and surrounded for the hunt.⁸⁰ Although many animals are captured in the area, others are shown

⁶¹ The Absent Spouse: Patterns and Taboos in Egyptian Tomb Decoration', *JARCE* 36 (1999).

⁶² The Depiction of Wives of Tomb Owners in the Later Old Kingdom', *BACE* 14 (2003).

⁶³ M. Roth, 'Little Women: Gender and Hierarchic Proportion in Old Kingdom Mastaba Chapels', *Antiquity*, 1, *The Old Kingdom: Art and Archaeology*, 281-296.

⁶⁴ *Hassan* 1, pls. 32-34. Similar to Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13). By the tomb of Djehut-hotep at El-Bersha the scenes are placed on the west wall flanking the doorway to the tomb (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 8-9).

⁶⁵ *Hassan* 2, pls. 32, 15, 5 respectively; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 14-16.

⁶⁶ In such a garment in Old Kingdom marsh scenes see A. Woods, 'Five significant features

⁶⁷ 'Spear-fishing and Fowling Scenes' in *Proceedings of the 10th International Congress on Egyptology, Giza*, in press. Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 32, 34 – with the transparent overlay – as noted previously. See also the Middle Kingdom tombs of Intef at Hierakonpolis, *Aviss* 5, pl. 22; Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 2) and Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13).

⁶⁸ The last scene also unusually shows the tomb owner fowling and wearing a kilt decorated with small disc-pillars, anklets and also was-scepters.

⁶⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 11, 29.

⁷⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 29, 35; Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 8-9; Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13.

⁷¹ Blackman, *Meir* 1, pls. 32, 34. See also the tombs of Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 2); Wekhhotep (C1) (Blackman, *Meir* 3, pl. 6-7); Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13).

⁷² *Blackman, Meir* 3, pl. 6-7; Kanawati and Abdel-Razik, *Univ. Cemetery* 2, pl. 2a. For other examples see Moussa and Altenmüller, *Namchichim*, figs. 5-6; van de Walle, *Nefertiti*, pl. 1; Duell, *Meir* 1, pls. 9-13; Altenmüller, *Meir*, pls. 9-13; Blackman, *Meir* 4, pls. 7, 17; Blackman, *Meir* 5, pls. 1-4.

⁷³ El-Mari, 'Two Old Kingdom Rock-Tombs at Gohaina', *BACE* 15 (2004), fig. 2.

⁷⁴ Hoffmann, *Birds of Ancient Egypt*, 7-9.

⁷⁵ Hoffmann, *Birds of Ancient Egypt*, 28-30.

⁷⁶ Hoffmann, *Birds of Ancient Egypt*, 13-16.

⁷⁷ Hoffmann, *Birds of Ancient Egypt*, 33-34, fig. 43.

⁷⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 33.

⁷⁹ Harpur, *Decorations*, 141-144, 339-241, Table 6.19. For Old Kingdom examples see Dunham and Simpson, *Moscow III*, fig. 4; Moussa and Altenmüller, *Nefertiti and Khasi*, pls. 1, 5-6; Epton and Wild, *Fig. 2*, pls. 87 (A) (detail), 120-122; Kanawati and McFarlane, *Deshusha*, pl. 33; Blackman, *Meir* 4, pl. 8; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 2, fig. 22.

⁸⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 33.

⁸¹ Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 12, 17.

⁸² For similar rendering of the water weed see the tombs of Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 13) and also Ahankhat at El-Bersha (Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pl. 16).

⁸³ Borchardt, *Silva-R.*, 2, pl. 18. This technique of hunting is never shown in elite tombs in the Memphite cemeteries, see Vandier, *Manuel* 4, 791ff; Kanawati, *Four el-Gharni* 2, pl. 82; Peck, *Naga el-Dor*, pls. 10, 12; Vandier, *McAlla*, fig. 45. One possible exception may be in the tomb of Akhetemose, where the tomb owner is shown swinging a lasso (A.M. Roth, 'The Mastaba of Akhetemose and his Family', in D'Anna, Lacovara and Roehrig, (eds.) *Mummies and Magic*, 83-87).

⁸⁴ See also the tombs of Antefoker at Thebes (Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 7). Heqai (28 28) (Edel, *Qubbar el-Hawa bei Assuan*, pl. 20), in addition to Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 6); Wekhhotep (B2) (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8); Wekhhotep (B4) (Blackman, *Meir* 3, pl. 5) and Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 9).

⁸⁵ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 30. The method of hunting is similar to Senbi (B1) at Meir, however here the tomb owner is accompanied by a Nubian (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pls. 6-7). Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir is shown with a figure of similar dress, without the trademark feather in the hair (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8). By contrast Djehut-hotep at El-Bersha watches the hunt taking place, while wearing a long linen kilt and leaning on a staff (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 7).

⁸⁶ See Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 6; Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8 (*shendyt* kilt); Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 9.

⁸⁷ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 8, 30, 46; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 4, 13, 28-29. The fenced enclosures are represented in the Old Kingdom, see for example Moussa and Altenmüller, *Namchichim*, pls. 38, 40.

grazing just outside the fence (Photos 25-26).⁶⁰ In the tombs of Amenemhat, Baqet III and Khety, hunters are depicted using a bow and arrow as well as a lasso to bring down large animals like a wild bull.⁶¹ Dogs are used to catch small desert ungulates (Photos 30, 34, 40-42)⁶² or to assist in the capturing of a wild bull being lassoed and transfixed with arrows (Photos 25, 35). Lions in the desert are never shown being pierced by a hunter's arrow⁶³ and in the tombs of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29), Baqet III and Khety, a lion is shown biting the muzzle of its prey to suffocate it (Photo 38).⁶⁴ By contrast, in the chapel of Amenemhat a lion is bringing down a bubal hartebeest using its paws (Photo 26). Unlike other Middle Kingdom tombs, those at Beni Hassan do not represent certain motifs in the desert hunt scenes such as mating lions⁶⁵ or a gazelle suckling a calf.⁶⁶

Although the hide of several animals has been pierced with more than one arrow, they still appear very active (Photos 25, 27, 29, 31, 43). The tomb of Amenemhat shows a bubal hartebeest which has been struck by three arrows as well as a wild bull with three arrows, which is struggling with a lasso and a hunting dog (Photo 25). Khety's tomb also depicts a bull charging at a hunter already been hit with five arrows (Photo 43).⁶⁷ In the Middle Kingdom arrows are shown made of wood and strong reeds shaped to form a sharp point,⁶⁸ with fletching attached to the shaft to allow accuracy in directing the arrow towards the target (Photos 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 43).

The desert is usually painted red with black and white detail,⁶⁹ however the Eleventh Dynasty tombs of Baqet III and Khety show it as being a flat surface with minimum mounds and a good vegetation (Photos 34-44). By contrast, the Twelfth Dynasty tombs of Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II show the terrain as being uneven and undulating, which are features more closely associated with a traditional desert hunt depiction of the Old Kingdom (Photos 25-26,

29-33).⁷⁰ The animals commonly represented in the scene include gazelles, oryx, Nubian ibex, deer, wild bulls, lions and jackals (Photo 37), in one instance even an ostrich (Photo 39).⁷¹ In the chapel of Baqet III, a pair of lions is shown with the associated hieroglyphs mentioning the 'lions from Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt'.⁷² In the tombs of Baqet III and Khety, animals in the desert hunt scene are shown mating.⁷³ Whereas in the chapel of Khnumhotep II a hyena and a fox appear behind a gazelle and an oryx giving birth respectively, waiting to devour the newborn (Photos 32-33). The last motif is also seen in the tomb of Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir.⁷⁴ In the tombs of Baqet III and Khety, one animal is shown painted yellow with a spotted hide like a leopard (Photo 31) but the neck is unusually elongated and the head is too small for the size of the animal (Photo 31, 44).⁷⁵ Several tombs at Beni Hassan include mythical animals in the desert hunt scene, for example, Khnumhotep II's chapel depicts an animal with a spotted coat, which has a pair of wings and the head of a human fixed to its back (Photo 204).⁷⁶

Bull fighting

In the chapels of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29), Baqet III, Khety and Khnumhotep II, two bulls are represented locking horns in a fight (Photos 45-49),⁷⁷ which is a motif attested in Old Kingdom provincial tombs, but never in the Memphite cemeteries.⁷⁸ In the Old Kingdom, there are many bull fighting scenes represented in front of the tomb owner and the associated inscriptions indicate he was 'viewing the bull fight'.⁷⁹ The same activity is found in the Middle Kingdom tombs of Djehutyhotep⁸⁰ and Ahanakht⁸¹ at El-Bersha, Int-Infet at Thebes⁸² as well as Senbi (B1) Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir,⁸³ however the scenes are generally not positioned in close proximity to the tomb owner.

⁶⁰ Photo 1, pls. 24-5; Kanawati and Abder-Raziq, *Mereruka and His Family* 1, pl. 46. This method

of animal representation in the tombs at El-Bersha, Meir and Thebes (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 7; Meir 1, pls. 6-8; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pl. 5; Jaros-Deekert, *Asaf* 5, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6) is also found in the tomb of Wekhhotep (B2) (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8).

⁶¹ Photo 1, pl. 5.

⁶² Photo 1, pl. 8; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 13. For a similar motif see the Old Kingdom tomb of Ptahhotep at Saqqara (Harpur and Scrimin, *Chapel of Ptahhotep*, 356 [5], 358 [7]) as well as the Middle Kingdom tomb of Djehutyhotep at El-Bersha (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 7).

⁶³ For Old Kingdom examples see Duell, *Mereruka* 1, pl. 25; Davies, *Ptahhotep* 1, pl. 21; Kanawati, *Teti* 1, pl. 13-14; Kanawati and Abder-Raziq, *Mereruka and His Family* 1, pl. 46. See also the Middle Kingdom tombs of Baqet I (Tomb No. 29) at Beni Hassan (Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 29), Senbi (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pls. 6, 8) and Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8). Djehutyhotep at Bersha (Williams, *Deir el-Bersha*, pl. 46) as well as Int-Infet and Antefoker at Thebes (Jaros-Deekert, *Asaf* 5, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6).

⁶⁴ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁶⁵ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁶⁶ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁶⁷ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁶⁸ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁶⁹ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷⁰ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷¹ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷² Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷³ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷⁴ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷⁵ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷⁶ Photo 1, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6.

⁷⁷ See for example the Old Kingdom tombs in Junker, *Giza* 2, fig. 63; Roth, *Palace Attendants*, 189; Harpur and Scrimin, *The Chapel of Ptahhotep*, 376 [5]; Duell, *Mereruka* 1, pl. 25; Kanawati, *Teti* 1, pl. 13-14; Kanawati and Abder-Raziq, *Mereruka and His Family* 1, pl. 46; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 1, fig. 19. See also the Middle Kingdom examples in Jaros-Deekert, *Asaf* 5, pl. 21; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 6; Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 6.

⁷⁸ Compare with the tomb of Nimaure at Giza (Roth, *Palace Attendants*, pl. 189).

⁷⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 4.

⁸⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 13.

⁸¹ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 30; Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 8. Strandberg, *The Gazelle in Ancient Egypt*, 19.

⁸² Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 13 (top register).

⁸³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 30 (top register).

⁸⁴ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 30; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 13. This motif also occurs in the unpublished tomb of Ramesside (Tomb No. 27), see Sheld, *The Tomb of Ramesside*, 19.

⁸⁵ Vandier, *Manuel* 5, 58; Mallet, *Siécle de la vie privée*, 67; Kanawati, *Bull Fighting in Ancient Egypt*, 19.

⁸⁶ Jaros-Deekert, *Asaf* 5, 51-58; J.M. Gailan 'Bullfight scenes in Ancient Egyptian Tombs', in *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, 1991, 79, 1-10.

⁸⁷ Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 1, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 2, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 3, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 4, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 5, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 6, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 7, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 8, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 9, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 10, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 11, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 12, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 13, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 14, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 15, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 16, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 17, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 18, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 19, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 20, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 21, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 22, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 23, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 24, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 25, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 26, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 27, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 28, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 29, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 30, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 31, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 32, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 33, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 34, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 35, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 36, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 37, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 38, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 39, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 40, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 41, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 42, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 43, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 44, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 45, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 46, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 47, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 48, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 49, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 50, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 51, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 52, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 53, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 54, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 55, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 56, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 57, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 58, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 59, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 60, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 61, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 62, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 63, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 64, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 65, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 66, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 67, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 68, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 69, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 70, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 71, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 72, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 73, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 74, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 75, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 76, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 77, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 78, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 79, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 80, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 81, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 82, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 83, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 84, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 85, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 86, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 87, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 88, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 89, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 90, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 91, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 92, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 93, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 94, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 95, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 96, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 97, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 98, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 99, fig. 19; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 100, fig. 19.

⁸⁸ Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 1, fig. 10; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 2, fig. 20.

⁸⁹ Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 12, 18.

⁹⁰ Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pl. 14.

⁹¹ Jaros-Deekert, *Asaf* 5, pl. 18.

⁹² Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 11; Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 15.

Musicians, Dancers, Jugglers and Acrobats

Scenes of musicians are found in the tombs of Amenemhat and Khety (Photos 50-51).⁵⁷ Harpists, enappers and women holding sistra are prominently depicted and placed near the tomb owner and his wife. Dancers and acrobats are often shown next to one another and regularly precede the dragging of the tomb owner's statue as for example in the tombs of Baqet III, Khety and Amenemhat (Photos 52-53).⁵⁸ Scenes of jugglers and acrobats are curiously missing from El-Bersha, however dancers are represented in the tomb of Ahanakht, probably associated with a banquet scene.⁵⁹ The tombs of Baqet III and Khety include several acrobats and jugglers, activities mostly performed by young girls still with the side-lock of youth (Photos 54-57, 60-62).⁶⁰ The artists decorating these tombs illustrate their skill in rendering the difficult positions held by the acrobats and showed considerable freedom of expression in the depiction of these figures (Photo 54). Most importantly, the acrobats are depicted in different positions, allowing the sequence of the moves to be identified (Photo 56). Boys are regularly represented engaging in physical games,⁶¹ the exact purpose of which is not always clear (Photos 59, 63-66). However boys and girls are occasionally playing together as in the tomb of Baqet III (Photo 58).⁶²

Warfare, Wrestling and Punishment

Tombs at Beni Hassan are most famous for the scenes of warfare, showing troops from Nubia, Asia and perhaps Libya attacking a fortress. A large number of wrestlers usually accompany these scenes and are represented in a variety of moves, which may be training for gladiatorial combats. Scenes of punishing male, and unusually female figures, are also represented at Beni Hassan.

Warfare, Baqet III, Khety and Amenemhat scenes of warfare (Photos 67-74) and wrestling (Photos 75-83) are prominently represented on the east walls immediately opposite the entrance to the tomb. However, when placed in a chronological order, one notices a gradual decrease in the number of the personnel depicted as well as the amount of wall space devoted to this activity. For example, the tomb of Baqet III shows 220 pairs of wrestlers, Khety represents 122 pairs and Amenemhat depicts only 59 pairs on their respective east walls.⁶³ In regards to scenes of warfare, the earlier nomarchs including Baqet III and Khety, devote three registers to this theme,

however Amenemhat reserves just two registers and allocates the third to pilgrimages to Busiris and Abydos by ship.

The Egyptian army during the Middle Kingdom appears to have been comprised of soldiers, mercenaries from Egypt as well as Nubia, Asia and perhaps Libya.⁶⁴ The foreigners are differentiated by their skin tone, clothing and adornment as well as their weapons and shields (Photos 67-71, 74).⁶⁵ In all three representations the Egyptian army is depicted attacking a fortress the location of which is unknown, however it is possible that the tomb owner is recording one of the frequently mentioned battles in Amenemhat's biography (Photo 73).⁶⁶ All three fortresses are of similar appearance with bastions and loop holes for archers, large gateways⁶⁷ and a rampart to prevent a siege engine with wheels approaching the high walls of the fortress (Photos 67, 73). As a result, the attacking army in each instance shows several men protected by what appears to be a form of *testudo*, a kind of moveable shelter later used by the Romans for protection in siege operations. The soldiers represented at Beni Hassan use a long spear to reach above the fortress walls (Photo 67) as well as bows and arrows in their attack (Photos 67, 69). In the tombs of Baqet III and Khety casualties from the fighting are also depicted and piled up at some distance from the attack (Photo 72).

Wrestling

Wrestling was rarely depicted in Old Kingdom tombs, with the only known example being found in the chapel of Ptahhotep II at Saqqara.⁶⁸ In this depiction there are six pairs of wrestlers, which appear to be young boys based on the inclusion of a side-lock. However, at Beni Hassan the wrestling scenes are regularly placed above the scenes of warfare, and because of the unusually large number of wrestlers it is possible to link this activity to the physical training of the army personnel.⁶⁹ The pairs of wrestlers are represented in varied positions and holds, with no two pairs being identical (Photos 75-83). When the bodies of two wrestlers are entwined the figure can be shown in two different shades of red (Photos 77-79) or by outlining the individual limbs in a lighter colour of red (Photos 82-83). These two different techniques employed by the artist to differentiate the figures are represented in the same tomb, which may indicate that more than one artist decorated a tomb chapel.⁷⁰

⁵⁷ On the organization of the military see R.O. Faulkner, 'Egyptian Military Organization', *JEA* 39 (1993), 32-47; H.G. Fischer, 'The Nubian Mercenaries of Gebel el-Akri during the First Intermediate Period', *JEA* 106 (1991), 44-80.

⁵⁸ See also the tomb of Djehut-hotep at El-Bersha, which represents Nubians carrying weapons and shields (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 12-13, 20, 24, 29). Shields and weapons are also shown at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 3), Thebes (Jaros-Deckert, *Asarif* 5, pl. 14) and El-Bersha (Willem, *Thesaurus*, pls. 49-55).

⁵⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, 25-26. Compare with the scene in the tomb of Ineh-het at Thebes (Jaros-Deckert, *Asarif* 5, pl. 17) and Senka at Aswan (Edel, *Qubbet el-Hawa*, *Aswan*, pl. 74). The only known examples of warfare in the Old Kingdom are found in the late Fifth Dynasty tomb of Kaeheser at Saqqara (McFarlane, *Saqqara Mastabas*, pl. 48) and the early Sixth Dynasty tomb of Ineh-het at Deshasha (Kanawati and McFarlane, *Deshasha*, pls. 26-27).

⁶⁰ Jaros-Deckert, *Asarif* 5, pl. 17, folded plate 1. Kemp, *Anatomy*, 235. Contrary to the scenes at Beni Hassan, the fortress shown in the tomb of Ineh-het at Thebes is defended by men of lighter skin, possibly by Asiatics.

⁶¹ Harpur and Serenim, *The Chapel of Ptahhotep*, 357 [6]. See also Weng, *Sport in Ancient Egypt*, 15-23. Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 14-16; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 5, 15, 32. In the tomb of Senka (B1) this theme is represented in a register immediately below a series of foreign weapons and shields (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 3). However, Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir shows the scene amongst offering bearers (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 2).

⁶² Compare Photos 75-76 with 77-78 from the tomb of Amenemhat.

⁶³ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 12; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 14, 16. See also Davies, *Antefoker*, pls. 23.

⁶⁴ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 7, 13; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pl. 13. See also Davies, *Antefoker*, pls. 15.

⁶⁵ Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pl. 14. See also Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 15). In contrast the tomb of Senka (B1) at Meir shows musicians and dancers accompanying a scene where food and precious goods are being presented to the tomb owner (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 2).

⁶⁶ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 4, 15.

⁶⁷ Harpur, *Decorations*, 111-112; Weng, *Sport in Ancient Egypt*, 49-59. For Old Kingdom examples see Harpur and Serenim, *The Chapel of Ptahhotep*, 356 [5]; Duell, *Mercenaries* 2, pls. 162-163; James, *Khentika*, pl. 11 [lower]; Simpson, *Qar and Idu*, fig. 38.

⁶⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pl. 4.

⁶⁹ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 14; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 5, 15. See also Garstang, *Burial Customs*, 57-63.

⁷⁰ Artists are only shown on a fragment from the tomb of Nehen at El-Bersha (Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pl. 11 [7]) and are omitted in the larger and elaborately decorated tomb of Djehut-hotep. Only three pairs of wrestlers are shown in the tomb of Senka (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 3), while four pairs are included in the tomb of Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 2).

Punishment

Rendering of accounts appeared in many tombs of the Old Kingdom, where the estate managers present their accounts before several scribes and are sometimes held by 'policemen'.¹⁰⁴ Starting from the reign of the Sixth Dynasty king Teti, the offenders are shown being physically punished and beaten with sticks. Such corporal punishment appears both in the Memphite and provincial cemeteries at this time and the men are represented naked and strapped to whipping posts.¹⁰⁵ By contrast, examples of punishment in provincial cemeteries dating to the late Sixth Dynasty show a slightly different composition, where the culprits are stretched out on the ground, held by two men and are beaten by a third.¹⁰⁷ Scenes of punishment are found in the tomb of Baqet III (Photos 84-88),¹⁰⁸ where herdsmen are brought forward and required to account for certain numbers of oxen or goats (Photos 84-85, 88) and is followed by a scene of corporal punishment. The culprit was held to the ground by three men, a stick was placed under his chin to lift his head above his shoulders and a third man beats him with another stick (Photos 86-87). In one instance the herdsman is accompanied by a young boy, perhaps an assistant (Photo 85). There is no evidence of corporal punishment in the tombs at El-Bersha, however several men are brought forward for judgment in front of Djehut-hotep immediately before a procession of large bulls.¹⁰⁹ In contrast to the Old Kingdom where males were only punished, Baqet III's tomb shows an unusual instance of a woman holding an infant and about to be struck with a stick (Photo 89). The reason for her punishment is unknown and behind her an elderly woman is represented with a walking stick and

Foreigners

In the Old Kingdom foreigners are represented in royal monuments such as in the funerary complexes of Sahure, Unis or Pepy II. In these scenes foreigners are usually in postures of supplication before the monarchs of Egypt, presenting various goods and commodities or are bound with ropes in submission.¹¹¹ Nubians infrequently appear in elite tombs and were probably in the service of the tomb owners.¹¹² As mentioned in Chapter 1, the well-known official Weni sent the Egyptian army into Syria/Palestine during the reign of Pepy I, which included troops from Nubia and also Libya.¹¹³ Equally, towards the end of the Old Kingdom and during the First Intermediate Period, Nubians were employed by the two warring divisions of the country, especially by the Thebans.¹¹⁴

Asiatics are represented in many Egyptian tombs of the Middle Kingdom¹¹⁵ and it is possible that the weakening central authority during the First Intermediate Period encouraged Asiatics to travel and immigrate to the Nile valley.¹¹⁶ The best preserved example is attested on the north wall of the tomb of Khnumhotep II at Beni Hassan (Photos 90-102 and Figure 9 in Chapter 1).¹¹⁷ The accompanying inscriptions describe the group as 'Aamu', which the Egyptian texts describe as 'Sand-dwellers' rather than belonging to a specific geographical location.¹¹⁸ The inscriptions mention that the group is formed of 37 people, who were presented to Khnumhotep II by Neferhotep, an Egyptian scribe, who held the title 'scribe of the royal documents' (Photos 90-91).¹¹⁹ Their arrival in Egypt is dated to year 6 of the reign of king Senwosret II as recorded on the document presented to Khnumhotep II. The foreigners are led by a man with the title 'ruler of the foreign land' whose name is Ibsha (Photos 90-92). The representation illustrates the group bringing various items to the province including desert animals and cranes, musical instruments and they also carry weapons. However, it is interesting that the texts mention only that the Asiatics brought black eye paint. It has been debated whether these foreigners came as subjugated people, traders or immigrants to Egypt, however the fact that the group includes men, women and children (Photos 97-100) may indicate they were immigrants coming to settle in Egypt or at least to be employed. Such an interpretation agrees with the many Asiatics represented in the scenes of the Egyptian army (Photos 68, 74). The artists were able to clearly distinguish the foreigners from Egyptians, emphasising their characteristic features such as their lighter skin colour, the style of their hair, beard, the hooked nose or their blue/grey eye colour (Photos 93-94) as well as their extremely elaborate and colourful clothing (Photos 92, 95-96, 99).¹²⁰

Transportation

The pilgrimage to Abydos in the south or Busiris in the Delta is a theme frequently represented at Beni Hassan and is attested in the tombs of Amenemhat, Khnumhotep II and Khety.¹²¹ The scene in Khety's tomb represents two registers of ships travelling in different directions, but with no accompanying inscriptions (Photos 106-107). In one of the ships heading north, the tomb owner sits in the cabin with an attendant bowing in front of him (Photo 108). The two Twelfth Dynasty tombs of Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II show the pilgrimage on the east wall and the inscriptions clearly identify the destination of the ships, with those travelling south towards Abydos having their sails up and towing a papyrus boat that contains the tomb owner's coffin (Photos 103-104).¹²² Both scenes show a papyrus boat being towed by one or two larger sailing ships with the white anthropoid coffin placed on a bier under a canopy and attended

Kanawati and Abdel-Razek, *Unterschiede*, 2, pls. 53e, 55; Duell, *Merenptah* 1, pl. 37. The men conducting the offenders are frequently labeled *šp prw* 'sa prw', commonly translated as policemen. (Jones, *Index* 2, 718 [2908]).

¹⁰⁴ *Merenptah* 1, pl. 37; James, *Khentika*, pl. 9; Kanawati, *Deir el-Gehawi* 1, pl. 55.

¹⁰⁵ Kanawati, *Deir el-Gehawi* 2, pls. 50, 70; Kanawati, *El-Hawari* 1, fig. 9.

¹⁰⁶ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 7.

¹⁰⁷ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12, 18.

¹⁰⁸ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 48.

¹⁰⁹ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 5-8, 12; Labrousse and Moussa, *La chausée du complexe funéraire de meri* 1, figs. 16-18, 27; Jequier, *Pepi II* 3, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁰ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹¹ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹² *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹³ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁴ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁵ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁶ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁷ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁸ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹¹⁹ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹²⁰ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹²¹ *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

¹²² *Chety*, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12-14, 18, 36-37.

Beni Hassan are quite different to the prominent depiction of this activity in the tomb of Hekhotep at El-Bersha, where four registers of 43 men are shown to be dragging the colossal figure of the tomb owner from Hatnub.¹²

various types of professions undertaken by the people living in the province are commonly depicted in the tombs at Beni Hassan and range from the manufacture of sandals and pottery to wine production, storage of wheat in granaries and boatmen returning from the marshes. The scenes provide a unique insight into the daily life of the Egyptians living in the region as well as the types of activities elite officials considered important to commemorate and record in their tombs.

craftsmen in a workshop environment are frequently depicted in the Old Kingdom, with the most extensive scenes being in the Fifth Dynasty tombs of Ti and Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep at Meir.¹⁰ In each tomb, craftsmen fashion different objects out of metal such as a ewer and for placement in the tomb as well as making wooden beds, chests and statues or even vessels and sarcophagi.¹¹ Various types of crafts are depicted in the tombs of Amenemhat.

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On the north side of the west wall of Amencnemhat's tomb, there are five registers showing various types of arts and crafts (Photos 111-125). The scene is the most extensive in the cemetery and depicts different types of wooden furniture being manufactured such as a bed (Photo 112), a chest (Photo 113) in addition to the production of sandals (Photo 114),¹¹² arrows (Photo 115) and flint knives (Photo 116).¹¹³ Another scene shows ingots of metal being weighed on a pair of scales and a scribe recording the results (Photos 118-119). The craft scene in Amencnemhat's tomb also represents the production of ceramic vessels on a low wheel and the placement of these in the kiln for firing (Photos 120-123), a motif which is also included in the tomb of Djehutihotep at El-Bersha.¹¹⁴

Gardens in the Old Kingdom are often shown as being rectangular in shape, frequently with several dividers for the placement of individual plants such as a lettuce, and are clearly seen in the Fifth and Sixth Dynasty tombs of Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep, Neferheremph, as well as Mereruka at Saqqara.¹³⁷ Gardening is also depicted in the chapels of Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II at Beni Hassan.¹³⁸ The tomb of Amenemhat also shows a lettuce growing in similarly constructed beds. (Photo 142).¹³⁹ While grapes are being gathered from a vineyard in the region (Photos 143-145).¹⁴⁰ Although the branches are shown in brown and the vine leaves in green, the grapes are coloured in blue. A detail illustrating the skill of the Egyptian artist can be seen in the depiction of the two men beneath the arbor, where the leaves realistically cover parts

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of their figures (Photo 144). The tomb of Khnumhotep II includes a unique motif, where men pick figs from a tree with the help of three monkeys (Photos 146-147). This detail is omitted from the line drawings of Newberry, however one monkey in particular is either putting or taking a fig from the hand of the attendant.

The production of wine is a theme frequently depicted in the Old Kingdom and normally includes the different stages such as the treading of the grapes in a vat by several men, squeezing all the juice from the grapes in a large sack and pouring the liquid into containers for storage.¹⁴⁴ These steps are also depicted at Beni Hassan and found in the tombs of Baqet III (Photo 148), Khety (Photos 149-151) and Amenemhat.¹⁴⁵ While the sack containing the crushed grapes is usually squeezed by turning a wooden pole at either end of the sack (Photos 149-150), a different method is represented in the tomb of Baqet III. This scene shows one side of the sack being fixed to a wooden structure, while men twist the pole attached to the other side of the sack (Photo 151). This type of pressing machine became common in the New Kingdom, but appears for the first time at Beni Hassan.¹⁴⁶ In Khety's tomb the artists found some difficulty in positioning the men squeezing juice from the sack using two wooden poles, as they are not all standing on the ground, a theme that is customary for human figures (Photo 150).¹⁴⁷ In addition, a scribe is depicted present to several men pouring wine into jars and appears to be recording the quantities produced (Photo 151). The fine outline on the scribe's body is an excellent example of the technique used by an Egyptian artist to differentiate the limbs from the torso of the figure, which were painted the same dark red colour.

Grains are frequently represented in Old Kingdom tombs and even sometimes provide a means to indicate the specific type of grain stored within.¹⁴⁸ On the south wall of Khety's tomb, ten granaries are represented in yellow with several men carrying sacks of grain to be placed into the silos for storage (Photos 152-153).¹⁴⁹ Amenemhat's tomb includes seven silos on the north wall with a series of men carrying containers up the stairs.¹⁵⁰ Granaries are curiously missing from the Middle Kingdom tombs at El-Bersha, which perhaps indicates the wealth of the province of Beni Hassan.¹⁵¹

Personal grooming are rarely attested in Old Kingdom tombs, with only a few examples of individual having a manicure, pedicure or their hair attended to.¹⁵² A most unusual scene

is represented in the tombs of Baqet III and Khety at Beni Hassan,¹⁵³ possibly showing several male figures having a haircut/shave (Photos 154-155). In each instance one male figure sits on a stool, while the one receiving attention is kneeling on the ground. The hieroglyphic inscriptions adjacent to the scenes indicate the action of the barber as 'shaving' the head of the male figure. A second caption in the tomb of Baqet III is more specific and states 'performing the cutting' perhaps referring to cutting the hair prior to shaving.

Fowling and Boatmen

During the Middle Kingdom the tomb owners begin to show themselves catching birds with a clapnet, however minor figures engaged in this activity continue to be depicted. In earlier periods numerous tombs include one or even two clapnet scenes showing two stages of the movement in the first several men are poised and ready to pull the net closed and in the second the men are shown flat on their backs after the action.¹⁵⁴ Minor figures using a clapnet are seen in the tombs of Khety, Baqet III, Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II (Photo 156).¹⁵⁵ Khnumhotep II's tomb represents two clapnets, however they do not represent the 'before' and 'after' the capture. Rather one scene shows the net near a pond that is full of the same species of duck and appears to be placed in the marshlands near a papyrus thicket, while the other net is close to agricultural land. The scene is positioned adjacent to a fowl yard, suggesting the birds were captured and possibly housed for fattening and eating. Scenes of fishermen using a dragnet to catch fish are frequently represented in the Old Kingdom¹⁵⁶ and continued to be included in the tombs at Beni Hassan El-Bersha, Meir and Thebes.¹⁵⁷

Another theme commonly found in the Old Kingdom is the representation of boatmen,¹⁵⁸ who at either returning from the marshlands with various types of food items, such as fish and fowl, or playing a kind of game where the men on one boat try to push those on another off the papyrus skiffs. Several men are often depicted in the water straddling two papyrus skiffs,¹⁵⁹ which would be a rather dangerous position given the frequency of crocodiles in the waterways! This theme was continued in the Middle Kingdom¹⁶⁰ and Khnumhotep II shows an excellent example on the east wall (south of the shrine) immediately below the tomb owner spearing fish (Photos

2, pl. 70; Kanawati and Hassan, *Teti Cemetery* 2, pl. 55a; Kanawati, *Teti Cemetery* 9, p. 11; Khemika, pl. 11.

Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 13.

P. Montet, 'Notes sur les tombeaux de Beni Hasan', *BIFAO* 9 (1911), 15.

¹⁴⁴ Harpur, *Decorations*, 141-144. For examples see Schieman, *Isis-fert*, figs. 8a, b; Epron and Wild, *Fig. 2*, pl. 122; Davies, *Publications*, pl. 21; Kanawati and Hassan, *Teti Cemetery* 2, pl. 42; Altenmüller, *Mohr*, pl. 1.

¹⁴⁵ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12, 30; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 7, 12. See also the tombs of Amenemhat at Thebes (Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 5) as well as Wekhhotep (H23) (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 4) and Wekhhotep (C1) at Meir, the last of which shows a unique depiction of a group of women performing the activity (Blackman, *Meir* 6, pl. 11).

¹⁴⁶ Harpur, *Decorations*, 143-148. See for example Weeks, *G6900 Cemetery*, fig. 40; Moussa and Altenmüller, *Nefer and Ka-hay*, pls. 1, 4; Mohr, *Hetep-hotep-akht*, fig. 29; Badawy, *Isis-fert*, fig. 17; van de Walle, *Nefer-hotep*, pl. 13; Brovaski, *Seneferib Complex* 1, figs. 114-16; Duell, *Marzafat* 1, pl. 55; Kanawati and Abdel-Razik, *Teti Cemetery* 6, pl. 47; Davies, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pl. 5; Kanawati, *El-Hassan* 1, fig. 12; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 12, 32. See also Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 20, 22; Blackman, *Meir* 3, pl. 8; Jaros-Decker, *Asaf* 5, pls. 16, 20; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 5.

¹⁴⁷ Harpur, *Decorations*, 153-155.

¹⁴⁸ Brovaski, *Seneferib Complex* 1, figs. 38-39; Moussa and Altenmüller, *Nefer and Ka-hay*, pls. 10-11; Epron and Wild, *Fig. 2*, pls. 76 [A, B], 111; Weeks, *G6900 Cemetery*, fig. 40; Kanawati, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pl. 67; Varille, *Ni-un-kh-Pepi*, fig. 2, pl. 6; Davies, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pl. 5.

¹⁴⁹ See for example Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 9; Blackman, *Meir* 1, pls. 3-4.

For example Weeks, *G6900 Cemetery*, fig. 38; Moussa and Altenmüller, *Neferhotep*, pl. 39; Barta, *Fig. 2*, pls. 118; Moussa and Altenmüller, *Neferhotep-Ka-hay*, pls. 1, 8, 12; Brovaski, *Seneferib Complex* 1, pl. 11; Duell, *Marzafat* 2, pls. 113-114; Kanawati and McFarlane, *Deir el-Gebrawi*, pl. 53; Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 12; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 6, 16.

¹⁵⁰ 'Notes sur les tombeaux de Beni Hasan', *BIFAO* 9 (1911), 9, n. 1. The same method is also used in the tomb of Khnumhotep I (Tomb No. 14), Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 46.

¹⁵¹ Later, *Principles*, 200-202. For a similar rendering see Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 24, 31.

¹⁵² See 'Representations of Granaries in Old Kingdom Tombs', *BACE* 12 (2001), 85-99. Granaries are also represented in provincial tombs during the late Old Kingdom, see Kanawati, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 28, 31, 36.

¹⁵³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 17.

¹⁵⁴ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 13.

¹⁵⁵ Similar scenes are also attested at Thebes and Aswan, see Jaros-Decker, *Asaf* 5, pls. 15, 18; Davies, *Antefoker*, pl. 15; Edel, *Qubba el-Hawa* 1, pl. 22; Varille, *Mariut* 4, 171ff; Harpur, *Decorations*, 112-113. See also Moussa and Altenmüller, *Neferhotep*, fig. 30; Harpur and Seewann, *The Chapel of Pubhotep*, 354 [3]; Kanawati and Abdel-Razik, *Unis Cemetery*

17-158).¹¹⁷ In this scene, three papyrus skiffs are depicted carrying several men and punters to propel the boat forwards in the marshes. One man has fallen from the boat and is almost in the water with his fellow comrades attempting to help him out of the water.¹¹⁸ An interesting detail is noted in the rendering of the fallen man's body. Although the scene is in an excellent state of preservation and very clear, Newberry's line drawing shows the man's left leg as being complete. However examination of the wall indicates that the lower portion of the leg is in fact missing (Photo 158!).

The harvesting of papyrus in the marshlands was represented in the Old Kingdom, however usually with one register showing the thicket, and was sometimes associated with a larger marsh where figures pull stems from the thicket and bundle them up with ropes.¹¹⁹ This theme is continued at Meir¹²⁰ and is also in the tombs of Khety and Baqet III at Beni Hassan where several registers remove the stems of the papyrus plant from the water (Photo 159).¹²¹ Khety's scene shows several registers of papyrus plants immediately before the tomb owner spearing fish. However in this representation the water is not blue as in other tombs, but rather orange with red horizontal banding detail, perhaps accurately showing the muddy nature of the papyrus thickets.

Animals, Animal Husbandry and Mythical creatures

The care for different animals and birds is frequently represented in the tombs at Beni Hassan. This demonstrates the artists' ability to accurately portray the natural world as well as the visual characteristics of individual species.

Oxen

One method of measuring the wealth of an individual or province in Old and Middle Kingdom Egypt was in the amount and type of resources available to each, usually in terms of land and stock.¹²² Accordingly cattle and oxen are commonly represented in the tombs of the period together with a list of the exact quantities of the different herds. The Sixth Dynasty tomb of Ankhty-heryab at Meir lists some extraordinary numbers of cattle in his possession, more than 1000 head!¹²³ Similarly large numbers of cattle are shown in the tombs of Anenemhat, Baqet III and Khety as well as the herdsmen caring for them (Photos 160-168).¹²⁴ As in the Middle

Kingdom tombs at Meir, herdsmen who are elderly,¹²⁵ emaciated, even showing the outline of the rib-cage;¹²⁶ or deformed are depicted at Beni Hassan (Photos 162-163, 168).¹²⁷ The stiff reed garment the elderly herdsman wears is reminiscent of the clothing worn by the governors at El-Bersha.¹²⁸ A unique scene in the tomb of Baqet III depicts a calf suckling alongside a small boy who is also drinking from the cow's udder (Photo 164), which is possibly also represented in the tomb of Ahanakht at El-Bersha.¹²⁹

Oryx

The tomb of Khnumhotep II shows a series of desert animals accompanied by a keeper, suggesting that they have been domesticated.¹³⁰ One man in particular is trying to hold down a strong oryx (Photo 169), while the desert hunt scene in the tomb of Baqet III shows two oryx mating (Photo 170).¹³¹ The Egyptian artist's ability to accurately represent animals in their natural environment is quite remarkable and illustrates their great skill in the painted detail in the tomb of Khnumhotep II.

Donkeys

Donkeys prominently appear in Old Kingdom tombs and can carry loads of wheat to granaries or tread grain in agricultural scenes.¹³² While such scenes are certainly also found in the Middle Kingdom (Photo 178), the artists decorating the tombs of Khnumhotep II, Baqet III and Khety at Beni Hassan show the species in a different light.¹³³ Here the donkeys are depicted sometimes rolling on the ground on their backs (Photo 171), mating (Photo 177), in a herd suckling their young (Photos 174-175) or following their young who are being held by a herdsman (Photo 173). The last posture is rarely found in earlier periods but can be seen for example in the tomb of Mery-aa (D18) at El-Hagarsa.¹³⁴ The officials in this province are dated to the very end of the Old Kingdom and possibly record the large herds of donkeys as an indicator of their wealth. Thus Mery (C2) refers to his possession of over 20,000 asses,¹³⁵ while Mery-aa (D18) mentions 'a good count of a very great many asses', without specifying the exact numbers.¹³⁶ An interesting detail is seen in the tomb of Khety (Photo 178) where the colour of the donkey is rather different from the normal orange shown in the tombs of Baqet III or Anenemhat. The donkeys are painted in a 'pink' hue, which is similar to those from the Old Kingdom tombs in the provinces of Akhmim and also Meir.¹³⁷

[Hassan], pl. 34.

the tomb of Baqet III (Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pl. 4) and also Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir (Meir 2, pl. 4).

¹¹⁷ *Decorations*, 149-151; Meir, *Hetep-hotep-akhri*, pl. 2; Ziegler, *Le mastaba d'Akhethetep*, 79; Simpson, *Ancient Egypt*, 3; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pls. 11-12. For Old Kingdom examples of the papyrus harvest see Allenmüller, *Neter and Khotep*, pls. 1, 5; Moussa and Junge, *Two Tombs of Craftsmen*; Meir, *Hetep-hotep-akhri*, fig. 27; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pls. 13-14; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pl. 12; Meir, pl. 14; El-Khouli and Kanawati, *Quelque égyptiens*, 47-8, pls. 37-38; Blackman, *Meir*.

the tomb of Wekhhotep (B2) several men bundle the harvest together and transport it on their backs ready to make papyrus skiffs (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 3-4). Transportation is only seen in the tomb of Khety (B4) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 3, pl. 4).

¹¹⁸ *Hetep-hotep-akhri*, fig. 27; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pls. 13-14; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pl. 12; Meir, pl. 14; El-Khouli and Kanawati, *Quelque égyptiens*, 47-8, pls. 37-38; Blackman, *Meir*.

¹¹⁹ *Hetep-hotep-akhri*, fig. 27; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pls. 13-14; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pl. 12; Meir, pl. 14; El-Khouli and Kanawati, *Quelque égyptiens*, 47-8, pls. 37-38; Blackman, *Meir*.

¹²⁰ *Hetep-hotep-akhri*, fig. 27; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pls. 13-14; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pl. 12; Meir, pl. 14; El-Khouli and Kanawati, *Quelque égyptiens*, 47-8, pls. 37-38; Blackman, *Meir*.

¹²¹ *Hetep-hotep-akhri*, fig. 27; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pls. 13-14; Davies, *Sheikh Said*, pl. 12; Meir, pl. 14; El-Khouli and Kanawati, *Quelque égyptiens*, 47-8, pls. 37-38; Blackman, *Meir*.

¹²² For accounts of personal investment, payment of artists/craftsmen and royal patronage in the Old Kingdom see Strudwick, *Texts from the Pyramid Age*, 251-260; A.M. Roth, 'The Practical Economics of Tomb Building in the Old Kingdom' in Silverman (ed.), *For his Ka*, 227-40; C. Eyre, 'Work in the Old Kingdom' in Powell (ed.), *Labour in the Ancient Near East*, 20-24.

¹²³ Blackman, *Meir* 4, pl. 16.

¹²⁴ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 13, 17; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 4, 7, 12, 14, 17. See also Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pls. 12, 18; Blackman, *Meir* 1, pls. 10-11.

¹²⁵ Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 10.

¹²⁶ See Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pls. 6, 11).

¹²⁷ For deformed herdsmen in the Old Kingdom see the tombs of Iut and Ptahhotep at Saqqara (Kamrout and Abdel-Razik, *Uns Cemetery* 2, pl. 71; Harpur and Scrimin, *The Chapel of Ptahhotep*, 361 [10]). See also the Middle Kingdom tombs of Djehutyhotep at El-Bersha (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 12, 18) and Senbi (B1) (Blackman, *Meir* 1, pl. 9); Wekhhotep (B2) (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 3); Wekhhotep (B4) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 3, pls. 3-4).

¹²⁸ Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 7. See also the herdsmen at this site (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pl. 12, 18).

¹²⁹ Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pl. 14.

¹³⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 30.

¹³¹ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pl. 4. See the presentation of an oryx in the tomb of Wekhhotep (B2) at Meir (Blackman, *Meir* 2, pl. 11).

¹³² Harpur, *Decorations*, 159-161. See for example Duell, *Memphis* 2, pls. 168-170.

¹³³ Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 1, pl. 30; Newberry, *Beni Hassan* 2, pls. 7, 17.

¹³⁴ Kanawati, *El-Hagarsa* 3, pl. 40.

¹³⁵ Kanawati, *El-Hagarsa* 3, pl. 40.

¹³⁶ Blackman, *Meir* 4, pl. 16; Hope and McFarlane, *Akhmim in the Old Kingdom* 2, 218.

Goats in Trees

During the Old Kingdom, goats are frequently shown on their hind legs trying to nibble the fruits and foliage of a tree¹¹² and this theme continued at Beni Hassan in the tomb of Khety (Photos 179-181).¹¹³ Here a herdsman is shown carrying a sack over his shoulder and interestingly includes an animal udder, possibly containing water, hanging from the branch of a nearby tree (Photo 179).

Pet animals are commonly depicted accompanying the tomb owner on his various daily activities in the Old Kingdom and are occasionally named or placed beneath the tomb owner's chair. The species commonly shown in earlier periods are the greyhound or hunting *tsm*¹¹⁴ and a rare scene depicts a litter of puppies suckling in the tomb of Diau at Deir el-Gebrawi.¹¹⁵ The tombs at Beni Hassan feature a number of dogs, which are of different species and show elaborate painted detail (Photos 182-185).¹¹⁶ The tomb of Khety shows the back and mid section of one dog as a uniform spots in the same shade of red as the rest of its coat (Photo 185). A dog with similar spotted detail is also depicted in several Old Kingdom tombs at Deir el-Gebrawi and Meir,¹¹⁷ however the uniform nature of the detail in Khety's tomb is highly unusual if it were an accurate representation of the dog's coat.

Baboons, Cats and Mice

The tomb of Baqet III shows an unusual combination of animals on the south wall next to the range to the shrine (Photos 186-189).¹¹⁸ Here a cat and mouse are facing one another on a short register, while one pair of monkeys with offspring and also one pair of baboons are on the lower register. The hieroglyphs simply provide the species of the animal and do not give any indication of the purpose of the scene. A fragment in the tomb of Nefert at El-Bersha shows a similar scene with several baboons and monkeys along with a mythical creature and again only lists the species.

The birds at Beni Hassan are painted with outstanding accuracy and attention to detail, to the point that the exact species of each bird can be identified (Photos 190-203). The birds are often shown flying or sitting on the branches of a tree near a clapnet or trap of some kind as in the tombs of Khnumhotep II (Photos 191-196), Baqet III (Photos 197-198) and Khety (Photos 199-203).

Mythical animals

Mythical animals appear on Egyptian monuments as early as the Pre- and Early Dynastic Periods,¹¹⁹ however these are curiously absent from Old Kingdom elite tomb decoration. The closest examples may be found in the rendering of the king as a sphinx or with the body of a lion together with the wings and head of a falcon, which is shown in the funerary complexes of Sahure and Pepy II at Abusir and Saqqara respectively.¹²⁰ Perhaps with the influence of foreigners from the Levant region from the First Intermediate Period onwards, mythical animals were reintroduced into the repertoire of scenes. The best preserved examples at Beni Hassan are found in the desert hunt scenes in the tombs of Khnumhotep II (Photo 204), Baqet III (Photos 205-206) and Khety (Photo 207-209).¹²¹ Khnumhotep II's chapel includes an animal with a spotted coat and a small snake-like head and neck, except that a pair of wings and the head of a human is fixed to its back, whereas Baqet III and Khety show a series of mythical creatures combining the attributes of strong animals such as a lion with the head and wings of a bird (Photos 206-207). On the south wall of Khety's tomb, an unusual creature is shown immediately in front of the tomb owner's face (Photos 208-209).¹²² Here, Khety stands with his wife and pet dog before an offering list as well as scenes of military activities including foreign mercenaries. The animal wears an intricately box-hatched collar, combines the head of a falcon with the tail of the Seth creature, and is painted in bright green and yellow with striped detail on the body.

A brief examination of the themes depicted in the chapels at Beni Hassan indicates that the artists decorating these tombs were aware of the traditions established for the rendering of human figures, the natural world as well as the different professions and activities of the Egyptians in earlier periods. Many of the artistic themes attested in Old Kingdom tombs were continued, such as the tomb owner fishing or fowling in the marshlands or seated on a chair before an offering table. Other scenes follow traditions only found in the provinces such as two bulls locking horns in a fight, however new ideas are incorporated into the decorative scheme. Such themes include the tomb owner as an active figure in a desert hunt and fowling with a clapnet or male figures engaging in personal grooming such as having their heads shaved. The art in the selected Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasty tombs of Baqet III, Khety, Amenemhat and Khnumhotep II at Beni Hassan compares in style and content to those in the tombs of their contemporaries at El-Bersha, Meir, Thebes and Aswan. Yet there appears to be distinct regional variations such as in the types of clothing worn by the tomb owner, the themes included in the tomb's decorative scheme and their arrangement in the tomb. The art at Beni Hassan provides the modern viewer with a unique and rich insight into the daily lives of the elite officials as well as of those living and working in the province.

¹¹⁰⁻¹¹¹ Moussa and Altenmüller, *Nefert and Kachari*, pls. 1, 4, 18-19; Moussa and van Dijk, fig. 8; Ziegler, *Le mastaba d'Khethhotep*, 137-139; Kanawati and McCarter, 17.

¹¹² Blackman, *Meir* 4, pl. 14; Blackman, *Meir* 5, pl. 32; Kanawati, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pls. 1-3; Kanawati, *El-Hawash* 1, fig. 15; Saleh, *Three Old Kingdom Tombs at Thebes*, pl. 18.

¹¹³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 12. See also Jansz, *Asiatic*, pl. 19.

¹¹⁴ Brewer, Clark and Phillips, *Dogs in Antiquity: Analysis to Ceramics*, 32-3; Osborn and Osbornová, *The Animals of Ancient Egypt*, 57-60. For an example of this kind of dog in a Middle Kingdom tomb see Arnold, *El-Tant*, pl. 53. We would like to thank Ms. Beverley Miles for drawing our attention to these examples.

¹¹⁵ Davies, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pls. 4, 15.

¹¹⁶ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 13, 30; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 14, 16-17, 22a. For a similar type of dog see the tomb of Djehutimhotep at El-Bersha (Newberry, *El-Bersha* 1, pls. 24, 29).

¹¹⁷ Davies, *Deir el-Gebrawi* 2, pls. 4, 15; Blackman, *Meir* 4, pl. 12.

¹¹⁸ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 6.

¹¹⁹ Kanawati and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pl. 11 [5].

¹²⁰ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pls. 30, 32-35; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 6-7, 14, 16.

¹²¹ See for example the Two Dogs palette or the Narmer palette (Smith, *HESPOK*, 117-118).

¹²² Borchardt, *Sphinxes*, 2, pl. 8; Jéquier, *Pepi II* 3, pls. 15-16, 18.

¹²³ Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 1, pl. 30; Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pls. 4, 7, 8, 16.

¹²⁴ Compare with the tombs at El-Bersha (Griffith and Newberry, *El-Bersha* 2, pls. 11 [5], 16); Newberry, *Beni Hasan* 2, pl. 16.

CONCLUSION

Beni Hassan, the cemetery of the 16th Upper Egyptian province or Oryx-nome, is located within the most agriculturally productive, and accordingly the richest, part of Egypt. The officials who governed the nome during the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties were among the richest and most powerful in the country, holding strong ties with the crown as well as marriage alliances with the nobility in neighbouring provinces to the north and south. The wealth of these officials is reflected in the size, the architectural design as well as the quality and extensive repertoire of artistic themes represented in their tombs. However, as in other provinces, the power and wealth of the officials at Beni Hassan appears to have declined slightly during the reign of Senwosret III in the Twelfth Dynasty.

Following the collapse of the Old Kingdom, the quality and style of art suffered possibly as a result of a lack of clientele to invest in the decoration of tombs. With the re-unification of Egypt at the end of the Eleventh Dynasty, there was a revival in artistic and architectural traditions, which seem to have been influenced by the monuments of the Old Kingdom. A brief examination of elite tomb decoration in the Middle Kingdom clearly demonstrates the continuation of artistic themes such as the tomb owner seated before an offering table or fishing and fowling in the marshlands as well as certain aspects of agricultural pursuits and industries that are attested in earlier tombs. Such similarities may be attributed to a number of factors, including that tomb decoration is a reflection of the life at the time and that the purpose of such decoration was largely the same in both periods. In addition, it appears that the artists decorating Middle Kingdom tombs may have used the art in Old Kingdom temples and tombs as a basis for the composition of the scenes.

With the aim of presenting the reader with an overview of the art and daily life of the people living in the province during the Middle Kingdom, four tombs have been selected with two from the end of the Eleventh Dynasty and two from the first half of the Twelfth Dynasty. This study demonstrates that despite the continuity of earlier artistic traditions, new ideas and motifs were introduced into the tombs' decoration such as the active figure of the tomb owner participating in fowling with a clapnet and hunting in the desert or the representation of mythical animals. Other artistic themes seem to have been expanded upon and are particularly evident in the depiction of warfare and wrestling as well as in the inclusion of certain games and entertainment. Such themes are also included in the decorative scheme in contemporary tombs at other Middle Kingdom cemeteries such as Thebes, Meir and El-Bersha. Whereas Old Kingdom tomb decoration largely portrays themes associated with the interests and responsibilities of the tomb owner, the repertoire of scenes found at Beni Hassan reflects a broader overview of life at the time, including the military achievements of the tomb owner alongside the leisure activities available to the inhabitants of the province. Such a shift in emphasis may be due to the fact that the elite officials buried at Beni Hassan considered the administration of the Oryx-nome as an 'inheritance' rather than simply an official appointment by the king, which is clearly stated in the biographies of Anenemhat and Khnumhotep II.

The site of Beni Hassan provides a particularly rich and well preserved record of art and daily life in the provinces during the Middle Kingdom. Earlier documentation of the site has served the Egyptological community, however it now appears that a detailed examination of the evidence at Beni Hassan has the potential to yield much more information and truly enrich our knowledge of the period.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Altenmüller, Mehir:** H. Altenmüller, *Die Wandmalereien im Grab des Mehir in Saqqara* (Mainz am Rhein 1988).
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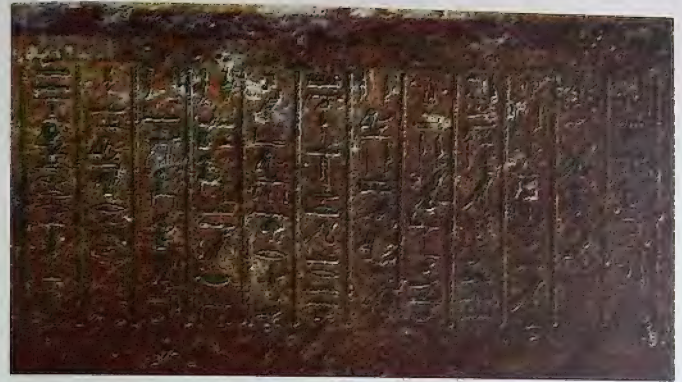
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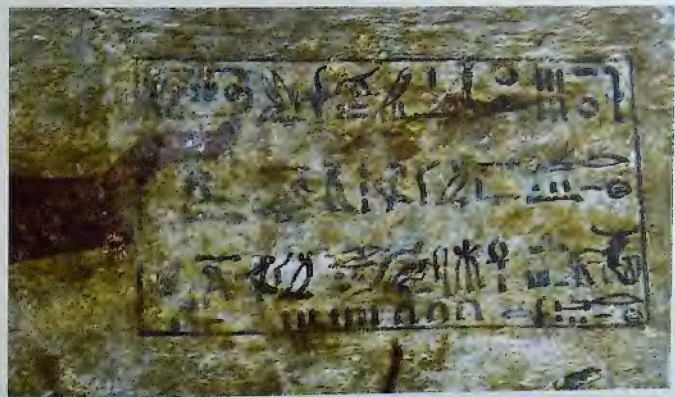
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115. Amenemhat, manufacturing arrows and stone vessels, west wall



116. Amenemhat, manufacturing flint knives, west wall



117. Amenemhat, crafts, west wall (middle registers)



118. Amenemhat, weighing the metal, west wall



120. Amenemhat, manufacturing pottery, west wall



119. Amenemhat, recording the metal products, west wall



121. Amenemhat, stacking the kiln with pottery, west wall



122. Amenemhat, preparation of the clay, west wall



123. Amenemhat, firing pottery in the kiln, west wall



124. Amenemhat, fullers at work, west wall



125. Amenemhat, fullers at work, west wall



126. Baqet III, manufacturing staffs, south wall



127. Baqet III, manufacturing staffs, south wall



128. Baqet III, artists painting a shrine, north wall



129. Baqet III, artist painting a double statue, north wall



130. Baqet III, an artist in training, north wall



131. Baqet III, detail of an artist in training, north wall



132. Baqet III, spinning, north wall



133. Baqet III, spinning, north wall



134. Baqet III, fullers, north wall



135. Baqet III, handling the manufactured items, north wall



136. Khety, metal working, north wall



137. Khety, weighing and recording the metal products, north wall



138. Khety, spinning, north wall



140. Khety, manufacturing of a net, north wall



139. Khety, spinning, north wall



141. Khety, weaving, north wall



142. Antennemhat, gardening, west wall



143. Khnumhotep II, detail of gardening, west wall



144. Khnumhotep II, gardening, west wall



145. Khnumhotep II, detail of gardening, west wall



146. Khnumhotep II, gardening, west wall



147. Khnumhotep II, detail of gardening, west wall



148. Baqet III, manufacturing wine, south wall



149. Khety, manufacturing wine, south wall



150. Khety, manufacturing wine, south wall



151. Khety, recording the wine production, south wall



152. Khety, granaries, south wall



153. Khety, granaries, south wall



154. Baget III, personal care and grooming, north wall



156. Khnumhotep II, clapnet, north wall



157. Khnumhotep II, boatmen in the marshes, east wall



155. Khety, personal care and grooming, north wall



158. Khnumhotep II, detail of the boatmen in the marshes, east wall



159. Khety, boatmen in the marshes, west wall



160. Amenemhat, detail of oxen, north wall



161. Amenemhat, herdsman leading a cow, north wall



162. Baqet III, emaciated herdsman leading an oxen, south wall



163. Baqet III, herdsman leading an oxen, south wall



164. Baqet III, milking, south wall



165. Baqet III, bull mounting a cow, south wall



166. Khety, leading animals, south wall



167. Khety, bringing down animals for sacrifice, south wall



168. Khety, deformed herdsman leading an oxen, south wall



169. Khnumhotep II, tending to oryx, north wall



170. Baqet III, mating oryx, north wall



171. Khaumhotep II, a donkey rolling on the ground to scratch its back (2), north wall



172. Baqet III. parental affection between a donkey and her offspring, south wall



173. Baqet III. detail of parental affection between a donkey and her offspring, south wall



174. Baqet III. a herd of donkeys with their foals, south wall



175. Baqet III. detail of a herd of donkeys with their foals, south wall



176. Khety, a herd of donkeys, west wall



177 Khety, donkeys mating, west wall



178 Khety, donkeys transporting sacks of grain, south wall



179 Khety, herding goats, west wall



180 Khety, browsing goats, west wall



181 Khety, browsing goats, west wall



182. Khnumhotep II, hunting dogs, north wall



183. Khnumhotep II, tomb owner's pet dog, north wall



184. Khnumhotep II, tomb owner's pet dog, north wall



185. Khety, tomb owner's pet dog, south wall



186. Baqet III, cat, mouse, monkeys and baboons; south wall



187. Baqet III, cat and mouse, south wall



188. Baqet III, monkeys, south wall



189. Baqet III, baboons, south wall



190. Khnumhotep II, carried fowl, north wall



191. Khnumhotep II, birds in the marshes, east wall



192. Khnumhotep II, detail of birds in the marshes, east wall



193. Khnumhotep II, birds in the marshes, east wall



194. Khnumhotep II, detail of a bird in the marshes, east wall



195. Khnumtoteb II, detail of a bird in the marshes, east wall



196. Khnumtoteb II, detail of a bird in the marshes, east wall



197. Baqet III, birds near a trap, south wall



198. Baqet III, detail of birds in a tree, south wall



199. Khety, detail of birds in a tree, north wall



200. Khety, bird traps, north wall



201. Khety, bird trap, south wall



202. Khety, birds flying near a trap, south wall



203. Khety, birds in a tree, south wall



204. Khnumhotep II, mythical creature, north wall



205. Baqet III, mythical creatures, north wall



206. Baqet III, mythical creatures, north wall



207. Khety, mythical creatures, north wall



208. Khety, mythical creature, south wall



209. Khety, detail of mythical creature, south wall



Printed by
Supreme Council of Antiquities Press 2010



i-37193



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